

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS
FIVE CENTS AT NEWS STANDS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XII, NO. 209

PERUVIAN DENIAL OF MOBILIZATION ACCUSES NEIGHBOR

Charges Made by Chile Are Said
to Have Been Made Despite
Knowledge That They Were
Without Real Foundation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Complete denial of mobilization of
troops by Peru, as a result of the recent
revolution in Bolivia and the partial
mobilization in the northern
provinces of Chile, was made in an
official dispatch to the Peruvian Em-
bassy here yesterday. A copy of the
dispatch was transmitted to the De-
partment of State. The Peruvian
Foreign Office made the flat declara-
tion that hostile intentions on the part
of Peru toward Chile are purely
"imaginary."

The Peruvian Minister of Foreign
Affairs, Mr. Pizarro, declared that the
charges which Chile has made as to
the "intended aggression of Peru" is
"absolutely unfounded; and more, it
is made with the fullest knowledge
that it is unfounded." He stated that
"Peru has not moved a single soldier,
nor has the most insignificant military
measure of any other than ordinary
nature been issued after the events
which occurred at La Paz."

The Peruvian Foreign Minister said
Chile assumed that Peru would issue
orders for active mobilization of troops
after the revolution in neighboring
Bolivia; and on this assumption Chile
called out her own reserves in the
northern provinces. Other reports
which have reached here stated that
Chile also claimed that her mobiliza-
tion was merely a precautionary move,
because of doubt as to the intent of
the revolutionary movement in Bol-
ivia.

Statement by Foreign Office
The statement from the Peruvian
Foreign Office was as follows:
"With regard to the statements made
in Chile respecting the share taken
by Peru in the political events which
have occurred in Bolivia; and with
regard to preparations of a military
nature alleged to have been made, the
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru
recently sent out a circular cable to
the Peruvian legations, stating that
these accusations were completely
false and that publicity should be
given to this denial."

"Since Chile, however, persists in
disseminating the knowingly false re-
ports that her mobilization of troops
is due to the necessity for taking pre-
cautionary measures against the in-
tended aggression of Peru, a supposed
intention which is surmised from the
orders of active mobilization, which
she believes must surely have been
issued by our government as soon as
it heard of the Bolivian revolution, the
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Peru
declares once more, in the name of
the Peruvian Government, that the in-
tention which Chile attributes to us
is absolutely unfounded; and more,
that it is made with the fullest
knowledge that it is unfounded."

Radical Chilean President-Elect
Intimation has been made in some
quarters that Chile's purpose in mo-
bilizing a large force in the northern
provinces near the Bolivian-Peruvian
border, and in sending several war-
ships to the ports in that section, may
have been to distract attention from
the internal political situation in the
country by pointing to the danger of
foreign attack. The official count of
the recent presidential election in
Chile is to be made tomorrow, when
the electoral college meets for that
purpose. So close was the recent con-
test between Arturo Alessandri, can-
didate for the radical groups, and Bar-
ros Borgoño, candidate of the moder-
ate and conservative groups of the dif-
ferent parties, that it was 10 days after
the election last month before the re-
sult was known. Alessandri received
173 out of the 354 electoral votes. After
the election and before the final re-
sult was known, the Chilean Govern-
ment established a censorship for sev-
eral days in order to prevent the
"transmission of false and alarming
messages" in connection with the elec-
tion.

MR. MILLERAND'S PROMISE
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday)—Mr. Mil-
lerand has obtained from the Finance
Commission a vote in favor of the
project to resume diplomatic relations
with the Vatican, but not until he had
given a specific promise not to set
up the Embassy during the vacation.
The matter will be discussed on the
reassembly of Parliament.

WANT OF LABOR IN FRENCH HARVEST

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Friday)—In spite
of the exceptionally good crops, much
concern is felt about the possibility of
gathering them in. The Labor power
for the harvest is entirely inadequate.
The Senate is taking up the question
and the War Minister is urged to send
as many soldiers as possible into the
fields to save the wheat now in danger
of being lost. The number of soldiers
available is limited, but everything
possible will be done.

"I will go outside the law if neces-
sary," declares Andrew Lefèvre. The
importance of securing the fruits of
the year's agricultural efforts needs
no emphasis.

PREMIER DECLARES HIS IRISH POLICY

Mr. Lloyd George Tells Labor
Delegates of His Readiness to
Give Ireland Any Form of
Government Within Empire

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—The
Premier met a deputation from the
parliamentary committee of the Trade
Union Congress yesterday afternoon
to discuss the trade union resolutions
regarding Ireland, the first resolution
being proposed by the National Union
of Railwaymen calling for an Irish
truce, and the second resolution, pro-
posed by the Miners Federation, call-
ing for a ballot of the trades unions on
a "down tools" policy in the event of
the government not withdrawing
troops from Ireland. The latter resolu-
tion was to be put forward only if
the first resolution was not dealt with
by the government, as already cabled
to The Christian Science Monitor.

J. H. Thomas, secretary of the rail-
waymen's union, introduced the de-
putation and the resolution calling for
the withdrawal of the military from
Ireland, the Irish people to use all
possible influence to prevent murder
and outrage and the government to
undertake to introduce a system of full
dominion self-government with pro-
tection of minorities, was discussed for
nearly two hours in a conciliatory
manner.

Mr. Lloyd George is understood to
have expressed full willingness to
confer on Ireland any form of govern-
ment within the British Empire which
would be acceptable to the Irish people
as a whole. He asked, however, what
assurance could be given that Domi-
nion Home Rule would be accepted in
the south and west of Ireland, apart
altogether from the Ulster question.
The government, he said, was not
afraid to accept a truce, but it could
not permit overt outrage and murder.
He was prepared to go a long way
toward letting Ireland manage her
own affairs if the assurance were
forthcoming and Labor could use its
influence toward such a settlement.

Only meager reports of the confer-
ence have so far been issued.

Irreconcilable Parties

In discussing this situation in au-
thoritative quarters, the representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor
was informed that the Irish situation
involves three irreconcilable parties:
first, the Sinn Feiners, who refuse to
accept anything but an independent
Irish republic; second, British people,
who will concede anything in the way
of dominion government, but will
never listen to an independent repub-
lic; third, Ulster Unionists, who as-
sert that they will never submit to
an Irish government in Dublin.

Of the three irreconcilables, the in-
formant of The Christian Science Moni-
tor stated that the Sinn Feiners were
obviously the most unreasonable, as
they refuse to negotiate on any lines
whatsoever, but are determined,
through their campaign of opposition
to ordered government, and by the
murdering of policemen, combined
with intimidation of all juries and
witnesses, to compel the British peo-
ple to concede an independent repub-
lic.

Outcome Depends on Sinn Fein

Such an attitude, the representative
of The Christian Science Monitor was
informed, inevitably leads to war.

The British people have un-
doubtedly shown lack of understand-
ing of the Irish people, or a remedy
would long ago have been found, so
that, unless the Sinn Feiners are pre-
pared to meet the British representa-
tives in order to negotiate a settle-
ment, a foregone conclusion only re-
mains.

Asked as to how the authorities
could carry out offensive measures
against the law-breakers in Ireland
in face of the threat by British Labor
to draw tools unless all troops were
withdrawn from Ireland, the representa-
tive of The Christian Science Moni-
tor was informed that, so far,
there was little prospect of Labor be-
ing persuaded to follow to its final
conclusion the recent resolution of
the Labor Party, and, if they did so,
means would be found to force the
law in Ireland.

IRISH LEADERS IN DEBATE IN LONDON

Chief Secretary Informs Parlia-
ment That He Will Introduce
New Measures for Restoration
of Order in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)
—T. P. O'Connor was able to bring up
the Irish situation again for discus-
sion in the House of Commons last
night, and put on the shoulders of Sir
Edward Carson, the Unionist leader,
responsibility for the present condi-
tion, which was promptly repudiated.
The Irish Secretary, Sir Hamar
Greenwood, announced the introduc-
tion of additional measures to cope
with the tragic situation, and Mr.
O'Connor's amendment to reduce the
vote for Irish expenditure was re-
jected by 181 votes to 42.

Mr. O'Connor, in the course of his
speech, called attention to the serious
condition of Ireland, and said that it
appeared that the Ulster volunteers
were to be used as forces of the
Crown, and this would worsen the em-
bittered situation. No one had done
more, he said, than Sir Edward Car-
son to create the present extremist
party in Ireland, and he asserted that
the movement in Ulster that turned
the balance in the vacillating German
mind in favor of war. Sir Edward
stigmatized the assertion as "an un-
mitigated lie."

Mr. O'Connor, continuing, said that
crime had steadily increased because
the Irish people had come to the con-
viction that they could not expect
justice from a British Parliament.
Sir Edward Carson's Criticism

Sir Edward Carson in reply said
that apparently he was a most won-
derful person. Not only had he
brought down the constitutional move-
ment in Ireland, but he had actually
brought about a great war on the
Continent. He did not mind glibly
and jeers as to the part he took in
the Ulster movement, but would do it
again, and claimed that he had saved
Ulster from murderers and assassins.

Ulster would not allow the Sinn
Feiners to trample on them and he felt
that the Chief Secretary should get
full credit in that he was doing his
best and was prepared to take all
measures necessary to protect life and
property and bring the criminals to
trial, but the fact remains that there
was a complete collapse of the admin-
istration of law.

"You must either," Sir Edward said,
"give way to this conspiracy or must
smash it. There is no other way." In
three-quarters of Ireland the govern-
ment had been entirely beaten and
there were only two courses open. One
was surrender and the other was to
reorganize the government forces
that they would not be beaten again.

Irish county councils in Ireland
which had declared they owed no al-
legiance to the King ought to be treat-
ed as illegal and treasonable assem-
blies, and ought to be put down. Let
the government either be earnest
about the matter or else give it up.

The government did not seem to real-
ize that the Sinn Feiners had openly
declared war. He really believed that
many of the people who shot police-
men thought it was the same as shoot-
ing a German. He believed that the
day on which the government sur-
rendered to Sinn Fein would be the
beginning of the end of the British
Empire.

Joseph Devlin, the Nationalist leader,
said that with regard to Ireland
there was a dual policy. They had
settled the troubles of Europe; they
could not settle their own.

New Government Measure

Sir Hamar Greenwood said that the
position in Ireland at the present mo-
ment was as grave as it ever could be.
He recounted the present condi-
tion in Belfast and referred to "lying
charges" made against Colonel Smyth
in the press which led to his assassina-
tion. Colonel Smyth never used the
words charged against him and would
ever remain in Sir Hamar's memory
as a man who had gone down doing
his duty. The fact that so many peo-
ple in Ireland had revolvers made the
work of the police and military most
difficult, and the government was go-
ing to ask the House of Commons, as
soon as possible, to pass certain legis-
lative measures to deal with the situa-
tion.

The Criminal Injuries Bill had al-
ready been introduced, and most drastic
action would be taken to see that
the authority and honor of the Crown
were upheld in every public council
or other body in Ireland. He would
submit to the House, as soon as pos-
sible, a bill which would enable the
Lord Lieutenant to set up tribunals to
deal with every criminal offense in
Ireland quickly, and which would
make it possible to deal more drasti-
cally with the Sinn Fein courts.
Every decision of these new courts
would be upheld as soon as possible.

would be a determined and organized
attempt to establish an Irish republic
by means of murder and intimidation,
and the attempt would not be
abandoned without a struggle. But
it had to be put down by the united
determination of all creeds and par-
ties, reserving their right to decide
what was ultimately the best form
of government for Ireland.

J. H. Thomas, joining in the debate,
said that the government could obtain
peace today by setting up dominion
home rule in Ireland, but Lord
Monteagle's bill for this purpose had
been ignominiously rejected on behalf
of the government.

Quiet in Belfast

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—Quiet
has been restored here for the time
being after continuous rioting all
night. It is estimated that 13 people
have been killed and about 200
wounded and injured. Feeling still
runs high, and it is not possible to
say that the trouble is entirely over.
The military were compelled to fire
in three different districts, the Cash-
mir Road, Cromac street and New-
townards Road.

Soldiers were stoned and sniped
mercilessly until they were forced to
use their Lewis guns.

ARAB HOSTILITY TO BRITAIN EXPLAINED

Claims to More Self-Government
in Mesopotamia Stated by Brit-
ish Leader of Arabs, Who
Praises Work of Emir Feisal

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—Col.
T. E. Lawrence, whose intimate
knowledge the Arab way of thinking
enabled him to organize and lead
to victory the Arabian Army in Pales-
tine, has written a letter to The
Times of London on the British policy
in Mesopotamia. He comments on the
surprise voiced in the House of Com-
mons and in the press that, despite
the British well-meant mandate, the
Arabs were up in arms. He points
out that the Arabs rebelled against
the Turks during the war, not be-
cause the Turkish Government was
notably bad, but because they wanted
independence.

They did not risk their lives in bat-
tle to change masters, to become
British subjects or French citizens,
but to win a state of their own. Emir
Feisal's Government in Syria has been
completely independent for two years
and has maintained public security
and public service in this area. The
present British policy will result in
a garrison running into six figures
next month, and the expense curve
will go up to £50,000,000 for this
financial year, and yet greater efforts
will be called for, as Mesopotamia's
desire for independence grows.

Arabs Have No Say

The government the British have set
up is British in fashion and in lan-
guage, and has 450 British executive
officers running it, with not one
single responsible Mesopotamian. In
Turkish days, 70 per cent of the ex-
ecutive civil service was local, and,
as against 80,000 British and Indian
troops, there were only two Turkish
army corps, the officers of which were
60 per cent Arabs and of the other
ranks, 95 per cent were Arab. The
Arabs are losing patience and hope in
British good intentions, as they thought
the British mandate meant dominion
self-government for themselves.

Colonel Lawrence advocates as a
remedy that the Arabs should do the
work of government, his experience in
helping to set up the Emir Feisal
showed him that the art of govern-
ment wants more character than
brains. He would make Arabic the
government language, thus returning
to employment qualified Arabs.

He would raise two divisions of local
volunteers of Arabs from the senior
divisional general to the junior private.
These units would be entrusted with
the maintenance of order, and every
single British and Indian soldier would
be removed.

News Method Suggested

These changes would take about 12
months, and, at the end, the British
would then holds Mesopotamia ex-
actly as much, or as little, as they hold
South Africa or Canada. A noted
Arab authority believes that the
Arabs, in these conditions, would be
as loyal as anyone in the Empire, and
they would not cost the British one
cent. If Mesopotamian oil is neces-
sary, he concludes, it could be made
the subject of a bargain. "Arabs seem
willing to shed their blood for free-
dom, how much more their oil!"

COAL LACKING FOR PUBLIC UTILITIES

Witnesses Before Committee of
Senate Advocate Embargo on
Coal Exports — Priority
Orders Considered Useless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Public
utilities are on "hand to mouth" coal
ration and unless they can secure a
sufficient stock to tide them over the
winter months, face a possible shut-
down, according to witnesses yester-
day before the Senate Committee on
Reconstruction and Production, of
which William M. Calder, Senator from
New York, is chairman.

Order No. 10 of the Interstate Com-
merce Commission, granting priority
rights in the use of coal cars to the
northwest territory, will operate dis-
astrously in the coal situation in
northern New York, so John N. Car-
lisle, a lawyer of Watertown, New
York, testified.

"If 4000 carloads a day are to be
shipped to the northwest territories,"
said Mr. Carlisle, "it means that a
practical embargo is declared against
other sections of the country. If an
attempt is made to remedy this by
issuing similar orders in favor of
other sections of the country, it means
that we shall be back again to the
same situation. In northern New
York State we are going to be pen-
alized by priority orders given to sec-
tions of the country that have both
water and rail transport, whereas we
are entirely dependent on the rail-
roads, in fact on a single railroad,
the New York Central."

New York's Essential Industries

Mr. Carlisle said that practically all
the mills in northern New York man-
ufacture paper or food products.
They were, in fact, essential industries.
The total horsepower of that section
of the country, he said, was estimated
at about 66,000, of which 7000 only
was obtained by coal, the rest being
water power.

"The point is," he said, "that if the
production of that 7000 horsepower
by coal is stopped, it means that the
water power also stops. Most of our
mills at present are getting their coal
from day to day. They have contracts
for coal, but they dare not take any
chances on their contracts, and con-
sequently they are buying spot coal
at excessive prices, \$12 a ton at the
mines. Twenty-five thousand to 30-
000 tons of bituminous coal must be
stored up at Watertown during the
summer months for winter use. Today
there is not a ton of coal in storage
in Watertown, whereas last year at
this time we had 30,000 tons."

In his opinion the remedy for the
situation was restriction of the export
of coal. "Cut off the export of coal
that we need at home, as England
and every other country in the world
is doing, and you will at once relieve
the situation," said Mr. Carlisle. "Pri-
ority orders do no good and simply up-
set things. They discriminate first
in favor of one part of the country,
then in favor of another, first in favor
of one industry, and then of another,
and at the end of it you have got no
further."

Coal Costs Prohibitive

"The recent large exports of coal
are undoubtedly a factor in the in-
creased price of coal. The necessity
of paying \$12 a ton for spot coal at
the mines makes the cost of manufac-
ture almost prohibitive."

Apparently it is quite possible to
get coal if one has the excessive price,
and can get it moved—it is the trans-
portation that is causing the trouble."

Alfred N. Barrett, deputy and acting
public service commissioner, said that
the commission was greatly concerned
about the condition of the coal supply
for the public utilities of the city, and

added that, although the commission
had appealed to Washington, small
relief had been experienced, hardly
enough for each day's consumption.

Mr. Barrett said that in his work as
a member of the Terminal Commis-
sion, appointed by the Interstate Com-
merce Commission, he had found car-
loads of coal not unloaded in the
vicinity of New York City and had
taken steps to get them moving, so
that both coal and cars would be in
use. He could not understand the
reason for the high prices and was not
convinced that there was any good
reason for the shortage. In war time,
he said, cars were used for other pur-
poses, yet there was no shortage of
coal and public utilities were much
better off then regarding coal, than
now.

The utilities now have only a 10-
day supply on hand, he said, and un-
less the difficulty is overcome soon,
he felt that they would have to shut
down, as the city could not run on a
week's supply. He also urged an em-
bargo on the export of coal, which, he
believed, had raised prices out of all
proportion.

Supply About Half Needs

John W. Lieb, vice-president of the
New York Edison Company, told the
committee that the many utilities and
industries that his company supplied
were getting an average of only 52
per cent of the coal demanded by their
annual contracts with the producers,
and that they had been obliged to go
into the market and buy spot coal at
exorbitant prices. Yet they could not,
since their rates were fixed by law,
add that increased cost to the price
demanded for their commodities; nor
could they cease to deliver, as they
were by law required to give service.

"Just now, when we should be
storing coal, we are practically living
from hand to mouth. We are receiv-
ing 4000 tons daily when we should
have at least 5800. From now on
until September 15, we need at least
5800 to afford us adequate storage.
We need 5,000,000 tons a year, for day
to day consumption. We should be
down and out if we could not get
spot coal from jobbers and commis-
sion merchants."

Mr. Lieb added, that when foreign
governments were willing to pay any
price, up to \$25 a ton, naturally do-
mestic prices went up. Preferential
car assignment at the mines for pub-
lic utilities was his suggestion for a
remedy, and he wondered just how
much Order Number 10 of the Inter-
state Commerce Commission would
help the public utilities.

LIQUOR CAUSE OF BERMUDA INCIDENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Too much liquor imbibed by two
British sailors ashore without leave,
was the cause of the flag incident at
Hamilton, Bermuda, on July 4, it was
announced in a report received by the
State Department from the American
Consul at Hamilton yesterday. The
report set straight the facts in the
alleged "insult" to the United States
flag. Following is the text of a brief
statement issued by the State Depart-
ment:

"The early published reports were
to the effect that the two sailors had
torn down the American flag flying
over a Hamilton hotel. Investigation,
however, showed that the flag was not
torn down or desecrated. The men
started to lower it by the rope, but
immediately reholisted it when they
were ordered to do so by some one
standing on the hotel veranda."

"The colonial authorities immedi-
ately took prompt steps to have the
men arrested, and they are now un-
dergoing punishment. Admiral Napier
of the British naval station, as soon
as he heard of the incident, sent his
lieutenant to the American consul
to tender his official and personal
regrets, and Governor-General
Willcocks called in person at the con-
sulate, and also at the private resi-
dence of the Consul, and expressed
deepest regret over the incident."

RAPID PROGRESS OF BOLSHEVIST ARMY AGAINST THE POLES

Fall of Grodno and Dubno Is
Claimed by Soviets—Lithuan-
ians Declare They Now Main-
tain a Government at Vilna

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—While
the representative of The Christian
Science Monitor is informed in Polish
quarters that no Lithuanian troops en-
tered Vilna since the Bolsheviks
reached that town, a Lithuanian
authority informs the representative
of The Christian Science Monitor
that almost the whole of Vilna has
been given up to them by the Bolshe-
viki. The Lithuanian troops have also
occupied Seinai, Druskiniki and Vi-
dyski.

The Lithuanians hope that they will
soon be in full possession of their
ancient capital. And meanwhile, Vilna
is being policed and a local govern-
ment maintained by the Lithuanians,
great care being exercised to avoid
collisions with the Bolshevik troops.

Lida had not yet been handed over
by the Bolsheviks to the Lithuanians,
and although the latter's greatest de-
sire is to live at peace with their
neighbors, the representative of The
Christian Science Monitor is informed
that, if the Bolsheviks violate Lithu-
anian territory in their endeavor to
join hands with the German forces
that are said to be massing on the
German frontiers, the Lithuanians will
offer in that event the utmost resistance
within their power.

No reply has been received so far,
according to the Polish authorities
here, to the proposal for an armistice
sent by Poland, under the advice of the
Allies, to the Soviet Government. The
Polish army, the representative of
The Christian Science Monitor is in-
formed, is entrenched on both sides
of the Pripiet marshes. On the other
hand, Grodno is reported by various
authorities to have been already oc-
cupied by the Bolsheviks.

The latest Bolshevik military com-
municé states that the advance still
continues along both banks of the
River Niemen. Slonim was captured
on July 20 and around Baranovitch
several trains were captured. The
Poles have been driven out of Dubno
town, and the Bolsheviks are now en-
gaged from seven to 16 miles south-
west of Dubno.

LONDON, England (Friday)—The
Bolshevik communiqué reads: "In the
direction of Volkovitz, our advance
is continuing successfully along both
banks of the Niemen."

"On Tuesday, we captured Slonim,
inflicting severe losses upon the
enemy. North and south of Baranovitch
station, we captured several
trains with locomotives, and an
armored train."

"Our troops drove the Poles from
Dubno, and, developing our success,
we engaged the enemy seven to 16
miles southwest of Dubno."

Washington Sees Crisis

Early Decision Expected as to Atti-
tude of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Official Washington was in agree-
ment yesterday that the situation pre-
sented in Central Europe by the de-
bacle of the Polish Army, and the
threatened onward rush of the Bol-
shevist forces is by far the most seri-
ous that has confronted the powers
since the world was closed with the
overthrow of the German Empire.
This situation is receiving the urgent
attention of the Department of State,
which is now called upon to formulate
a general policy to be pursued by the
United States in the crisis.

Pressure has been brought to bear
on this government to issue a declara-
tion of "moral support," if nothing
else, for the Polish Government. It
was learned at the department yester-
day that Prince Lubomirski, the Pol-
ish Minister, took up with the State
Department the urgency of the situa-
tion, and without making any formal
request for assistance along specific
lines, attempted to ascertain what as-
sistance, if any, the United States is
prepared to give.

Future Action Awaited

The entire question, it is understood,
will be taken up with President Wil-
son by Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of
State. There are intimations that the
President has already been fully in-
formed, but officials asserted that this
government has not yet decided on
the broad question of policy. They
expected, however, that in the event
that the Moscow Government refuses
to heed the recommendations of the
British Government for an armistice
with Poland and turns down the re-
quest of Poland for a truce, the Allies
will in all probability make formal
representations to the United States
as to the part it is prepared to play
should the Bolshevik tide roll west-
ward.

At the present juncture the Polish
Government would welcome a declara-
tion of moral support from the United
States Government. No representa-
tions have been made for armed as-
sistance. This government, however, has
already extended credit amounting to
many millions to Poland, and is now
supplying salvaged war matériel, also

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society,
107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price: payable in advance, postpaid to all
countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$5.00; three months, \$2.50; one month, 75 cents.
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance
for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of
October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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on credit. Immediate aid from this country would naturally come in the form of further credits and such war material as is available.

Out of the credits already authorized by Congress, more than \$200,000,000 remains in the Treasury, but no one at the moment is prepared to speak on the technical point of the powers inherent in the President with Congress not in session. The questions of credits and war material are under consideration by the department.

Prompt Decision May Be Made

The attitude of this government on the broad question of general policy will depend on what transpires in the immediate future. It was intimated, a situation, it was said, may well develop where legalistic hair-splitting may go to the board. As viewed here, the crucial question is whether or not to decide on fighting Bolshevism in Poland, or further west.

The State Department admitted yesterday that representations had been made to the government of Tzcho-Slovakia because of delays to American war material in transit from that country to Poland. These representations were not necessarily a "protest"; the Tzcho-Slovakia Government explained that the delay was due to labor trouble, but there is more than a suspicion here that the Tzch leaders are themselves disinclined to give offense to the Soviet authorities and also that Communistic elements in Tzcho-Slovakia may possibly be indulging in sabotage in behalf of the Bolsheviks. There is every indication that this country wants to help, but the government is apparently in a quandary as to how to proceed. Their great hope is that the Moscow Government will "see the light," and that the situation will so develop as not to compel the United States to take action. However, the impression is gaining strength daily that the Soviets, after successfully defending their own frontiers, are determined to give the world a military demonstration of the "Red" armies as conquerors, and that they claim to see an unusual opportunity to propagate their faith. Military experts here claim that the present offensive is aimed at Warsaw.

Effect in Germany

Another aspect of the situation is causing considerable concern, namely, the possibilities of trouble in Germany as a result of the Bolshevik offensive, the cannonading from which is now clearly audible in the marches of East Prussia. Trouble could easily be caused by two elements in Germany, namely the Junkers of East Prussia and the Spartacists, both of whom were badly defeated in their previous attempts to overthrow the Social-Democratic Government. As is the case with the Tzcho-Slovakia, the substrata of unrest in Germany adds to the complexity of the situation.

Some time ago, the Treasury Department announced that there would be no more credits extended. It is pointed out, however, that a situation now exists which was not contemplated when this policy was proclaimed; that in fact this country and the Allies face a "brand new" situation, as one official expressed it.

If it were only a question for the Allies of extending the Poles credit and war munitions, it would be a very simple matter; in view, however, of the inability of the Polish armies to stiffen their resistance, military critics here have reached the conclusion that if the "Red" armies advance, it is idle for the major powers to talk in any other than in terms of disciplined and equipped man-power.

"Moral suasion," said a military observer yesterday, "is not a formidable instrument with which to fight the Bolsheviks, and pious declarations of sympathy for the Poles do not stop the onrush of a victorious force." But here again the difficulties with which the Allies contend at home complicate the outlook and renders a decision either way hazardous.

The Allies' Dilemma

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Friday)—It is learned from Warsaw that the Polish Council of National Defense has decided to engage in conversation with the Soviet Government with a view to an armistice. A radio message to that effect has been sent to Moscow. The news is believed to be authentic. Dr. Mayer von Kauffmann, the German chargé d'affaires at Paris, has pointed out to Mr. Millerand the danger in which Germany is placed by contact of the Bolsheviks. He represents that the forces of law and order have need of arms. Mr. Millerand's reply was non-committal. There is no proposal that disarmament for Germany, as agreed upon at Spa, shall be delayed, but it is obvious that Germany may make use of the new circumstances to defeat the provisions of the protocol. Indeed this preliminary démarche indicates the inevitable lack of finality in all conference decisions, for the Allies would not be disposed to insist on disarmament if there were a real danger of disorder in Germany.

The Russo-Polish conflict could not be confined to two countries. Already considerable attention is being given in France to the dilemma of an armed Germany, which would be a menace to the entire, or a disarmed Germany, which might be prey to Bolshevism.

Plans for Conquest

WARSAW, Poland (Thursday)—(By The Associated Press)—The plans of the Russian Soviet Government for conquering Poland's population in connection with the offensive aimed at conquering the Polish Republic, were made more than a month ago, according to Russian newspapers reaching Warsaw dated June 11. On this date the "Izvestia," the official organ of the Central Committee of the Moscow Soviet, published the following:

"Recent events on various Polish fronts and our advance into the very heart of Poland's population impel us to give our party workers instructions

about the character of their work in establishing and strengthening the Soviet Powers in Poland. It is absolutely necessary to undertake a most ruthless struggle against the entire Polish population and to take measures for their complete extermination as a nation.

"It is absolutely necessary, therefore: "First—To inaugurate mass terror against the propertied peasants, rooting them out entirely, and to undertake ruthless terror toward the Poles generally who may undertake any direct or indirect part whatever in the struggle against the Soviet powers.

"Second—To confiscate grain and send the grain to fixed points. This refers not only to grain but to all agricultural products.

"Third—To undertake all measures to assist the colonization of the poorer people.

"Fourth—To place the Jews and other persons of foreign birth on a footing of equality with the Poles re-

about the character of their work in establishing and strengthening the Soviet Powers in Poland. It is absolutely necessary to undertake a most ruthless struggle against the entire Polish population and to take measures for their complete extermination as a nation.

Important cities of Grodno, Dubno and Vilna, which Bolsheviks claim to have wrested from Poles, are shown on map. Vilna is reported to have been handed over to the Lithuanians, who claim that the city falls within their frontiers.

garding land and in all other respects.

"Fifth—To effect complete disarmament, shooting any one in whose possession is found even a cartridge after the period fixed for disarmament.

"Sixth—To leave armored detachments in villages and districts until order is established.

"Seventh—All commissaries are instructed to act with the maximum of vigor to carry out these instructions without deviation."

PLANS TO CONTINUE WIRELESS MESSAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—Wireless telephone experiments were continued on Thursday on Signal Hill, and were resumed again yesterday. Manager Morridge says that he has instructions not to start to speak with the steamship Victorian until 11:30 today forenoon. This is Greenwich meantime, and ordinarily would mean 8 a. m. in this city, but with summer time now in effect it will mean 9 o'clock. Beginning then at 9 this morning, he hopes to keep in a steady talk with the steamer until her arrival at Sydney next week.

Several steamers have been heard telegraphing between one and another, and with the shore stations by means of the receiver attached to the apparatus at Signal Hill, but the nature of the affair will be tomorrow, when actual conversations between those in the Cabot Tower and the people on the steamer will start.

News of Victorian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland—The steamship Victorian has reported to Manager Morridge that she is now 1250 miles to the eastward of St. John's in good telephone connection with England and very busy. She starts today a wireless telephone exchange with Signal Hill. St. John's. She is making 350 miles daily and ought to reach Sydney on Tuesday at noon.

ARTILLERY DUEL REPORTED BY GREEKS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Friday)—The Greek legation in London informs the representative of The Christian Science Monitor that it has received the following communiqué from the Greek army headquarters in Thrace, giving a résumé of the military operations for July 21: "At 1:15 p. m. the enemy opened an artillery fire on our bridgeheads at Lule Burgas, aiming its fire at the barrage before our defensive organizations. Simultaneously the enemy directed its fire also against the railway bridge and the Maritza road.

"Our artillery responded, opening fire on the enemy positions at Lule Burgas. One of our aeroplanes immediately made a flight over the enemy's positions, not observing any movements of the infantry, and dropped bombs on the enemy's batteries in action. The bombardment continued up to 8:30 p. m. The bridges remained intact.

"On the sector of Karagatch at 6:30 p. m. the enemy opened infantry and a heavy artillery fire against our positions, and the town of Karagatch. Our heavy artillery and mortars kept up a continuous fire against the enemy's artillery.

"As a result of the enemy's bombardment, a house in the French quarters of Karagatch caught fire. The bombardment continued till midnight. The enemy attacked the right wing of our army, but was repulsed."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RADICALS COMING

National Civic Federation to Undertake Job of Checking Disloyalty and Determining Standard of Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—A nationwide study into revolutionary movements has been undertaken by the National Civic Federation to aid, it is explained, "in the suppression of disloyalty and the promotion of Americanism." Many organizations, including commercial, fraternal, social and labor bodies are cooperating in response to a letter sent out by Judge

within a year in the salaries of a large number of the teaching staff at the University of Chicago, has been announced. The two increases will add about \$200,000 a month to the faculty pay roll, it is said.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—After leaders of some of the foremost farmer cooperative marketing organizations of the United States had told how they have developed cooperation for the last 30 years, accomplished wonderful results under the Rochdale system, but are now at a point in their growth where they are at a standstill, Aaron Sapiro, San Francisco attorney for 14 of the largest cooperative associations on the Pacific coast, told them that they were all wrong, fundamentally and economically, and then told them how it is done right in California.

He said that they had made the mistake of using consumer cooperation methods when they were producers and should use producer cooperation methods. He said producers should go to Denmark to study producer cooperation, and not to England to study their cooperation, because their is consumer cooperation.

The two kinds of cooperation, he said, are fundamentally different, but not antagonistic to each other. On the contrary, their interests are identical, he said, and the cooperative producers organizations in California are getting ready for the time when they will deal only with cooperative consumer organizations.

Difference in Plans

The fundamental difference between the two, he said, is that the consumer cooperators under the Rochdale plan, sell to everybody and return to their stockholders the profits they make at the end of the year. Under the California producers' cooperative plan, the organization dealt only in the products of its members, made no profits and returned to each member the resale price of his products, minus the cost of selling.

Another difference, he said, was that consumer cooperation is organized by local units, at the point of sale, while producer cooperation is organized by commodity and not by the localities of production.

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The telegram carrying this assurance was sent to the New England governors by Joseph P. Tumulty, acting in the name of the President. Conference of the heads of departments immediately concerned have been held, the telegram declared, and everything possible is being done to promote delivery. A similar message was sent to the governors of North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Following is the text of the message:

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(Signed) "J. P. TUMULTY, Secretary to the President."

DEMOCRATS PLAN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN

Headquarters to Remain in New York, With Branch in Chicago—Notification Date August 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DAYTON, Ohio—Completion of the appointments for the special campaign committee of the Democratic Party will not be announced for a week, according to the statement of George White, chairman of the Democratic campaign committee, who has been in conference here on organization and campaign programs with E. H. Moore, Governor Cox's convention manager, Wilbur Marsh of Iowa, and George Brennan of Illinois.

It has been definitely arranged, Mr. White said, to keep the main Democratic headquarters at New York during the campaign. Central zone headquarters will be at Chicago. The question of Pacific coast headquarters is still undetermined.

Wilbur Marsh of Iowa will have virtually complete charge of Democratic finances.

Gov. James M. Cox will devote the next two weeks to the writing of his speech of acceptance, to be delivered when he is officially notified of his nomination as the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, it was announced upon his return to Dayton yesterday.

Formal notification will be on August 7. This ceremony will be held at Trailside, the Governor's home near Dayton. It is expected that the new campaign committee will be present in Dayton on that day. Immediately following his notification, Governor Cox will take the stump and visit many points in Ohio and the middle west, extending his trip first to the Pacific coast, and then to New England. Word has been received from prominent women members of the Democratic Party that they will take advantage of Governor Cox's stay at his home to present their claims for recognition in the campaign.

Aid for Suffrage

Governor Cox Says He Has Men at Work in Tennessee

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Governor Cox, Democratic presidential nominee, yesterday told a delegation from the National Woman's Party that he already had "two or three men" working among members of the Tennessee Legislature to secure the 36 votes needed for ratification of the federal Woman Suffrage Amendment.

The suffrage delegation asked the Governor to send a personal representative to Tennessee and were surprised and gratified to hear the candidate had done so already.

His position of withholding comment on the acceptance address of Senator Warren G. Harding, his Republican opponent, was continued by Governor Cox, who also refused to comment on William J. Bryan's declaration of the Prohibition Party presidential nomination.

In collecting information for use in his speech of acceptance, Governor Cox today conferred with E. N. Hurley of Chicago, former chairman of the Shipping Board, on shipping affairs; and also on farm and labor questions with Oscar E. Bradfute, of Xenia, Ohio, a former member of the Federal Industrial Commission and National Farm Bureau.

The Governor today received from P. J. Christenson, the Farmer-Labor Party presidential candidate, a petition requesting that Republican and Democratic candidates join in a plea to President Wilson for a pardon for Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist nominee. Governor Cox would make no comment on the request.

AUTO REGISTRATION INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. AUGUSTA, Maine—Development of better roads in Maine is showing results in the increase in automobile registration fees over last year. Since January 1, the State of Maine has received the sum of \$739,015 in automobile registration fees as against the sum of \$613,009.25 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$126,005.75. Since the first of the year 70,650 operators' licenses have been issued and 49,626 automobiles, 6621 trucks, 610 automobile dealers, 1274 motor cycles and 21 motor-cycle dealers have been registered.

CAVALRY INSTRUCTION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. AMHERST, Massachusetts—In connection with the cavalry instruction which the United States Government is to maintain at the Massachusetts Agricultural College as a unit of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, a contract has been awarded for the construction of a cavalry barn. The government is to supply without cost the personnel, forage, horses, and all the necessary equipment and students are enrolled at no expense. Norwich, Vermont, has the only other cavalry unit in New England.

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COOPERATIVE PLANS FOR AGRICULTURE

Systems of Marketing Products Through Common Trading Associations Explained to Convention of Farm Groups

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INQUIRY INTO COAL PRICES IS ORDERED

Department of Justice Announces Conference to Inaugurate Drive to Enforce Lever Act Anti-Profitsteering Provisions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A preliminary to a vigorous campaign by the United States Government to eliminate coal profiteering and ascertain a fair price in that commodity to the consumer, announcement was made last night that A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, will have a conference with coal operators, dealers and railroad men in New York next Tuesday.



"I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random?"

The Public and the People

It may have been observed by those who are nice in such matters and who possess a delicate analytical sense, that when a journalist writes, he writes for the public and so it is that some excellent members of the profession quite seriously call themselves "publicists," and none denies that that is a very fine name indeed. Yes, it is indeed passing brave to be a publicist and spread one's publications at Persepolis, so to speak, gentle reader. I am not quite sure that the real, true blue publicist need have any sense of humor; he must or should be deeply read in economics, politics, history, finance, the art military dietetics, finance and woman suffrage and I am glad and grateful to think that there is scarce a line of any publicists' writings that does not betray a profound acquaintance with all these delightful and well determined subjects.

But does the fellow love a jest, has he a tenderness for little quips, does the comic half wink at him in all sorts of places and in the most starched and solemn complications, can he love and laugh and cry and tell the truth to others and himself? Well, according to my humble reckoning, I don't think he can. Although of course as a thorough going publicist he is never going to admit as much. Let us not, however, condemn the publicist, but cherish and encourage him so better, more lightsome ways, ever hoping for that golden morn when he will rise and laugh at himself and even burst into song. I have never heard a publicist sing, indeed I do not care to hear such a performance, dreadful and embarrassing beyond words, but the rhetorical exigencies of the situation demand that he be pictured as singing, so sing he shall as loud and blithe as any bullbul.

Here let us pause and pause, contemplate what might be the picture afforded by a chorus of publicists; it is not, I know, a pleasant subject, but then, you know, New England expects every man to do his duty. I think that beyond any doubt the basses should be the leader writers; we could not ask them to sing in tune, but they can be depended on to make plenty of noise and be as earnest as the mountains. It may be here observed that there is a subtle resemblance between bass-voiced and bass singers, but it is best that a separate paper be devoted to this subject, for I am going farther and farther away from my subject, whatever that may have been. The harmonic ought to be the editorial writers and writers in the periodical that agree with every one and shampoo the second rate with the optimism that cheers. These, too, would not sing in tune, but consider the amplitude of their volume and the great demand for them. The tenors should be the writers that go in for stuff verging on the essay, the article informative, occasional verse and papers quivering with the beautiful. Would these vocalists sing in tune? Oh, dear no, no more than those who publicize about the referendum, or those that are rejoiced to think that under representative government the people can do no wrong. The poet, with a gentle largeness that does him credit has doubtless sung that birds in their little nests agree; this may be true of birds, but I doubt if of tenor publicists, who have their gentle fallings out and their well bred differences. Having assembled the chorus of publicists and sealed them up tight in a paragraph, let us resume our subject, gentle reader, and this part of it will concern you.

It is a strange and interesting fact that for publication there must always be a public and so we naturally must define the public, which I shall not do (the labor would be tedious and the month is July), but you know, reader, that you are the public and your taste is truly dreadful. When, on the first page, I spoke of the publicist as writing "for" the public, it was too literally true; even the publicist, not a bad man though not near so engaging and human as the journalist, even the publicist writes "for" you; there are a few that do not, but they are a corporal's guard. He writes "for" you and a sorry job you two make of it, because, my friend, you say you are a democrat, but have evidently overlooked the fact that democracy is the most difficult and most exacting system in the world. You will have no kings, you are too proud for classes, you will brook no superiority, you are the noble, remarkable, the peerless. So be it, but what neither you nor the hack that is speaking to you nor the publicist nor big and little fishes can wriggle out of, is the stubborn fact that excellence and excellence alone can stay the fabric of the body politic and I suppose that you have a certain instinctive wish for its stability. Revolutions are not as picturesque as they used to be; the Muscovite has obligingly demonstrated that fact. Have you never thought that the best is the only equality because there is then no comparison? Yet by the million you bask like carp in a pond and swallow the tepid second rate; you have asked for it, happy reader, and you are getting it.

But these are disagreeable thoughts, so let us cast about for something more cheerful, like the League of Nations or the future of Thrace, two subjects in which all are agreed, an emerald oasis in the desert of contention, the altruists' playground. On second thought, perhaps, they had best be deferred, say to the Greek kalefda.

There is one very promising fact; the supply of white paper today stands much diminished and diminishing. Of course we all know what that means; in a few months, even weeks, there will not be enough paper for any more publications and the publicist will have to take up window cleaning and banking. The fate of the journalist will be much pleasanter; a simple, frugal man he has always been "passing rich on £40 a year," he has always worked hard and now is tired, so what more natural and just then that he should be pensioned by a grateful public? Before our eyes a grateful picture spreads; the retired journalist, the happy warrior now a veteran simply attired in rough tweeds, rough, you understand, but well cut and I truly hope he goes to a tailor that understands breeches, the happy warrior like another good man will cultivate his garden in which the pomegranate, the daffodil and the potato will grow in an ordered profusion, the while he intermits his labor and with ear inclined listens to the happy song of his pet thrush perched upon the fourth volume of the Oxford Dictionary. Smiling at the homely melody, our journalist resumes his placid labors; the sun shines down upon his powerful frame as he delves in the rich soil and watches the reticent angworm and the lethargic grub; noon is mounting in the heavens, the world has done half its work and little boys and girls have beautiful thoughts about their mamas and their luncheons, while their mamas yearn and bustle; the paint smells hot upon the garden palings and the foal in the next field has lain down under the big pine.

Although like all journalists our friend is indifferent to food, he yet makes concessions to habit and customs and withdraws him to his rose-bowered cot, there to dress and prepare his little nooning. His foot upon the well-worn threshold, a rose (it is, the one that always comes undone) a rose brushing his cheek, the journalist pauses and is thankful, when suddenly he hears a faint cry and turning beholds at the gate a dusty figure, the clothes rent and discolored, the boots broken and cracked. He hurries forward and supports this poor wail; he forces food upon him, he bathes his brow and as layer after layer of dust is removed he recognizes at last the publicist! It is thus, dear reader, that positions are sometimes reversed.—J. H. S.

THE GREEN CARAVAN

A light green caravan in St. James' Square, London, is a sight you do not see every day, and it is little wonder if there were some people who let their curiosity get the better of them and prowled round and peeped in, and even went so far as to address a taxi-driver who was standing sulkily by, and asked what it all meant. A stolid silence prevailed, a silence that seemed to imply, "I could an I would, an I would could I have my say," but before further negotiations were made a fair-haired undergraduate from Cambridge came forward, and in a most friendly way acted as show-man, proud of this specimen of an industry that with a few friends he had established at Cambridge. He had been knocked out in the war, and was classified unfit, but, nothing daunted, he had achieved success with war-waste and patience, and the result was a jolly little caravan. It is evidently meant for a student, for besides a good-sized Russian divan, a table, chairs, and a splendid little range capable of cooking for six persons, there is a writing bureau, so that far from the madding crowd or in the middle of St. James' Square a place is always ready when genius burns. Sitting comfortably therein there seemed much more space than a bare 12 feet by 6 feet 3½ inches which is the stated measurement, but from the sides two canvas covers can be spread out to form lean-to tents, so that in reality it is a three-roomed tenement.

A pretty shade for the electric light, which is supplied by a 15-hour battery, gave a touch of color to the light gray walls lined out with black, and all that was missing, at the moment, was the well filled book shelf that would naturally form one of the attractions of this little dwelling which in a few hours would be out in the open country, under the starlit sky.

African Wood

A reinforcement for the world demand for lumber is preparing in British East Africa, where there are between two and three million acres of woodland to draw upon, and a new industry, very infantile at present, is expected to grow so rapidly that the government is now considering plans to improve the harbor facilities for exporting the forests. The best wood is suitable for wheelmakers and wagon-builders and the making of wood-bridges, paving, railway sleepers, bridges, ax-yokes, and ax-picks and tool handles. It also makes good flooring and lining boards. The builder, however, must needs be of a patient disposition if he postpones building until these British East African woods are available. Meantime there are new sounds in some of the African forests, the rhythm of the woodman's ax, the buzz of the sawmill, and the puffing of undersized locomotives on the narrow gauge tracks that are penetrating from the main line of railway into the woodlands. And many a workman, no doubt, will some day work with tools whose handles grew in an African forest.

WILD BIRD REFUGES

Louisiana is about to add 129,000 acres to the 180,232 she now has devoted to the protection of wild birds and animals. The new Governor, John M. Parker; M. L. Alexander, commissioner of conservation for the State; Edward Avery McIlhenny, originator of the idea of game refuges along the Gulf coast, and the man who obtained the Russell Sage Foundation gift of Marsh Island, Louisiana, as well as the Rockefeller Foundation gift of \$8,000 acres for the same purpose, and



Wild migrating blue-winged teal

a number of the members of the present Legislature are behind the project to increase the State's perpetual reservations.

The tracts desired, of which 43,000 acres are in Vermillion Parish, and \$8,000 in a strip lying between the Rockefeller Foundation gift and Avery's Island, when obtained, will give Louisiana a tract of 500 square miles, fronting 75 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and running inland from one mile to 30 miles, on which no hunting is allowed, no gun may be fired, and no trappers permitted to enter. The lands to be acquired are valued at \$975,000, but it is believed they can be obtained for about 75 per cent of this amount, and intimations have been received by the State and



Louisiana heron

by Mr. McIlhenny, who has devoted 27 years to this work, that certain wealthy interests in the State and outside it are ready to contribute more than half of the funds necessary to acquire these lands.

Refuges now held by Louisiana and bound by acts of the Legislature to be always devoted to this purpose, consist of the original 13,000 acres, of which Avery's Island is the center. This is valued at \$120,000. Separated from this only by the strip of 86,000 acres which the State is seeking to buy lies Marsh Island, purchased July 22, 1912, by Mrs. Russell Sage, and turned over to the Conservation Department of Louisiana for a probationary period of five years, and which now is about to become the permanent property of the State. Marsh Island is valued at \$780,000, and the gift was obtained through the efforts of Mr. McIlhenny. On May 15, 1913, the Rockefeller Foundation, at the solicitation of Mr. McIlhenny and Commissioner Alexander, purchased 38,247 acres of land, valued at \$660,000, a little further west along the Gulf coast of Louisiana, and turned it over to the State on conditions similar to those of the probationary period of the Sage gift. This period is now at an end, and notice has been given to the State that this tract soon will be transferred to Louisiana.

Millions of Birds

All these lands lie directly in the center of the lanes of migration of the birds in spring and autumn across the United States, north and south. They furnish resting places for these migrant millions on which many have remained and bred, year after year. Here, for example, is the last colony in North America of the beautiful snow-white egret. Here, also, is the only nesting place so far found in North America of the anhinga, or snake bird, beloved by biologists and ornithologists to be one of the first birds to appear on earth.

Here, every fall to spend the winter, come millions of ducks of all varieties; every kind of goose known to the New World; even the fast-disappearing sandhill cranes drop down from their high flights out of the north and pause again on their way back in the spring. The geese and brant and ducks and the many varieties of curlew, snipe, plover and other long-legged waders remain all winter. Half a mile outside the boundaries of these refuges one cannot approach any of the many birds, not even the bands of Canadian geese, feeding on the flat marshes. Inside these refuges, one has to shove them out

of the way, to pass from ridge to ridge, or going from lake to lake in the marsh.

On the higher lands, the small birds of all the resident varieties in Louisiana nest, and pay no attention to the photographer who approaches them. In the winter the woods are filled, in addition to these residents, with hordes of migrant warblers, finches, sparrows, and all the other varieties of small birds which change their residence with the changing seasons. Quail barely move out of one's path, and coots, gallinules and rails swim so leisurely that they barely escape the punt in which the State's guard



Wild migrating blue-winged teal

dians move about the lakes watching for poachers. On Marsh Island and on the Rockefeller Foundation gift, since they are directly on the coast, the gulls, terns, pelicans and other salt-water dwellers congregate. Many varieties of these birds nest there; others are migrants, and this is one of the few places where the giant man-of-war bird and the albatross have been seen to alight on the mainland of North America.

A Pet Alligator

The tracts so far reserved have gone back to the wilderness, and the redeemed and cultivated rice fields and sugar-cane farms surround them on all sides. In the center of Avery's Island rises the only large house on the reserves, the others being merely the small houses of the wardens of the State Department of Conservation. This main dwelling is the home of Edward Avery McIlhenny, a direct descendant of Daniel Avery, who left New Jersey in revolutionary days and migrated to that section of Louisiana, obtaining a grant from the Spanish Government, whose boundaries are today virtually what they were in 1800.

Built like a Newport cottage, this home surprises the visitor to Avery's Island, who emerges suddenly from the prime jungle to a cleared space amid the huge magnolia, cypress, tulip and oak trees only to find this three-story mansion rising before him.

"Think," said Mr. McIlhenny, "what such a refuge means to the naturalist and the student of all future time. Imagine, if you can, what it would have meant to have had such an area at the time of the great abundance of the passenger pigeon. Those beautiful birds would have been with us today, adding much to our forests, if we had cared for them. So we should have had the buffalo, the antelope, even the auk and the Labrador duck."

"As soon as we get all the land obtainable here in Louisiana for this purpose, we shall have the largest refuge in the world. No future state government ever can throw it open to market hunters or sell it, or use it for any purpose other than a home for the birds and the animals. Even the alligators are safe, and there is one at Avery's Island, 20 years old, 13 feet long and weighing 800 pounds, which will come from his hole in the pond whenever I call him."



Silver That Is Under Water

There is a problem for engineers in Bolivia, where the deepest silver mine in the country tends constantly to fill with water in its lowest and richest depths, and the best that can be done by a group of pumps aggregating 1200 horsepower is to hold the subterranean reservoir at about 90 meters deep. Judging by present operations, about 2000 gallons of water flow into the mine every minute, and about 2000 gallons of water are pumped out. In this contest with nature in the silver mountain at Puncayo the mine operators win in that they prevent the water from reaching the unflooded levels, and the forces of nature win in that the operators are unable to work the richer levels that are under the water. But the forces of nature have rather the best of it, for the mine, by its present financial showing, must reduce the reservoir before it can operate at a profit. So one hears that the company is in the market for mechanical reinforcements from the United States, has already ordered two new American motors of 100 horsepower each, and is inviting proposals from American companies for other engines and motors. The present horsepower employed in combating the flood comes 50 miles from Puncayo, where a total of 2000 horsepower generated seems still to leave some 8000 imaginary horses to be harnessed to new electrical equipment. But the engineers are also considering the possibility of draining the mine, which means a tunnel several miles long to the neighboring plain of Uyuni and an estimated cost of 11,000,000 bolivianos, or about \$4,400,000.

THE CLIPPER SHIP

There's a flutter of wind on the star-board bow
To rattle the ship along.
As she rises and skims the waves' white rims
To the sheets' high chanty song.

There's a capful of wind on the star-board bow
To stretch the battered sails.
As she turns and tips across the rips
And washes her tall lee rails.

There's a roaring of wind on the star-board bow
As she buries her nose in spray
To toss and fight through the crushing night,
And beat to port with day.

THE SUMMER TERM AT OXFORD

The summer, or as it is technically called, the Trinity Term, at Oxford, begins in the last week of April, and ends in the middle of June. It is a period of eight weeks, in which the student must and does find extreme difficulty in balancing and proportioning the various demands of work and play—not only is every opportunity afforded him of spending the major portion of his time in the pursuit of games, but if he happens to be at all good at any particular game then his participation in them becomes more of a duty than a pleasure.

Besides athletics there are many other incidents in the term which cannot quite be classed as either work or play. They are the speeches of various politicians, productions of sundry plays, concerts and innumerable gatherings of small societies.

Every shade of political thought is represented at Oxford from the extreme Tory to the ultra Bolshevik. The old saying that "if you are not a Socialist before you are 25, you have no heart, and if you are a Socialist after you are 25 you have no sense" is fairly true of the youth of England today. Every political party in England is represented by a club in Oxford and the most recent club to be founded is the "New Reform Club," which has as its honorary president the Prime Minister of England. This club is a split from the Liberal Club, which represents Liberalism as personified by Mr. Asquith.

Nearly every term a representative member of each party comes from London and addresses a devoted and enthusiastic audience. Among other prominent politicians and "men of moment" who have addressed Oxford gatherings this term have been Lord Milner, Mr. Asquith and Mr. G. K. Chesterton. Oxford loves a celebrity and no one is happier than the Oxford undergraduate when he really feels he is being taken seriously by some important or world-famed individual.

Various plays have been produced this summer term—some bad and some good.

This term the weather has been all that could be desired and the outdoor performances have been the greatest success. Music is maintained at a very high level. Besides the Oxford Musical Society and Union, which has organized concerts every week, nearly every college has its own musical society, which meets usually once a week. The Balliol Sunday concerts are typical concerts.

There are many small college societies which have a distinction peculiar to themselves. In Christ Church alone there must be 20 such societies. Some, such as the Asiatic Society, which discusses only eastern problems and invites to its meetings various authorities on the particular subject under discussion, and the Mediaeval Society, which probes the mysteries of the Middle Ages, are open to the university at large, although run and controlled by members of Christ Church. The other clubs are debating clubs or meetings for reading plays or poetry. Every college prides itself on the exclusive and particular nature of its club.

With the musical on Tuesday, the Conservative "Canning Club" on Wednesday, the Oxford Union Debating Society on Thursday, the week is soon filled up. Perhaps there is no reason to suppose that the activities of these clubs are any more pronounced in the summer term than any other. But the fact that the nights are shorter and the term so filled that your week has to be sketched out in advance in great detail seems to give them all an increased importance.

The main feature of the summer term is "Rights Week," the last week in May and which is the modal point and almost the raison d'être of the summer term. The rowing race or bumping on the river which attracts thousands to its banks, is a pretty sight and color, but the oarsmen all dress in their college colors only the very fortunate individual happens to be standing in the right place to see the bump (one boat catching up and overtaking another), the majority are merely spectators of a number of

"eights" rowing for all they are worth. For six consecutive days the rowing is on. The relations of almost every undergraduate choose that week to come down to Oxford. Every room and attic is booked. And all are safely gay except those whose examinations hang over them out through the last week of the month, even after the nine-o'clock, when the term finishes.

FROM UNDER THE CIRCLE

Romance is not past. Romance is the spirit of adventure in the day's work. It is everywhere, as Kipling and O. Henry have so often pointed out; in the East Side and the West; on the seven seas and the 16 winds; among the black dust of the mines and the red dust of the deserts; in the bakery and the igloo. Today it is blatantly challenged publicly in the Central Station at Ottawa.

It happened thus. There was the usual polyglot crowd of expectant newcomers and gloomy farewellers about the iron gates. Presently splashes of scarlet were seen beading through the black. They were recognized as men of the R. C. M. P. (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) of course. The streets of Ottawa have been bright with their uniforms since their headquarters were recently removed from Regina. But they were evidently on duty now in their unobtrusive way. They had a guest with them, a stocky, swart individual with short, stiff, pitch-black hair, and skin the color of dirty copper. The crowd awoke and jostled forward. "An Indian," said one; "an Esquimaux," corrected another. "It is Ouanak, brought down from somewhere under the Circle. Seems sort of indifferent, eh?"

Ouanak shuffled along between his athletic captors without so much as a glance toward the spacious architecture about him, or the curious elbowing crowds of highly-civilized beings in silks, flannels and cottons. Maybe his bump of inquisitiveness is less after 4000 miles of travel under the white man's jurisdiction. When he reached home again he could boast of a trip equal in length to the combined excursions of all the village for a generation. Not that he would be believed, of course. Was he thinking such thoughts as his moccasined feet padded the concrete platform? His hood was thrown back, but his lids were down, hiding his black eyes and the emotions behind them. Later, however, when he was lounging in the luxury of a train seat, and a constable spoke to him, eyes and teeth gleamed an instant in friendly response. "Take care of yourself, Ouanak," and a big hand seized his own in a man's grip. Then the wheels turned and the Mountie was gone.

Ouanak had come 4000 miles to give information to the authorities at Ottawa, and was now returning 4000 miles to Chesterfield Inlet. Sergeant Douglas, who had brought him out, would take him back. He appeared quite capable of carrying out his orders. Over six feet tall, with a pleasant smile, and an air of quiet self-confidence, he seemed to personify splendidly all the fine traditions of the force. He had carried the scarlet for four years down innumerable trails, cañons, plains and barrens, and "It's a clean life, I like it," said he.

It is a strange party; Sergt. H. O. Douglas, Corp. J. Small and Constable A. Parquette; for the mounted police have spread a name over the northern half of the continent from the Labrador to the Yukon, for justice and resourcefulness and power, that permits one man to do the work of a hundred and for three to arrest a whole tribe in the gloom of an Arctic night.

The train moves out. At Montreal the Hudson Bay sealer, Nascope, chock-full of supplies and lumber for storehouses and huts in northern lands, waits to bear them up the coast to Hudson Strait, and across the great bay to Chesterfield Inlet, and for two years at least the whistle of a locomotive and the rustle of silk, and the gleam of an electric light, the thousand and one things that tie a man so securely to civilization, will cease to exist for these three riders of the plains, and as for Ouanak, this Captain Cook of the Esquimaux, will he ever again come south of sixty-three?

AN AMERICAN MISCELLANY

Was it "Spoon River" that gave the first impetus to what is now popularly recognized as the renaissance of American poetry? Is it Amy Lowell's eager analysis of contemporary poetic currents or Louis Untermeyer's vociferous acclamation of poets otherwise born to blush unseen that stimulate the general interest in poetry?

Whatever the cause, the result is fairly obvious. Books of verse go into several editions. Their authors tour the country, giving readings of their own works, as once Dickens gave dramatic renderings of "David Copperfield" and "Old Curiosity Shop." There are schools and schools of poets, and always plenty more fish in the sea. And finally, there is the promised appearance this autumn of a miscellany of American poetry.

The chief charm of this coming volume is the fact that each poet of the 11 represented is his own editor, and that, far from coming together—as the imagists did, or as the "Others" do—because they share the same theories or try for the same effects, these men and women are independent sometimes in direct opposition, emphasizing the contribution of each to American poetry, rather than of all to some single phase of it. How far apart they are, one from another, may be seen by examining the list of contributors, which ranges from Conrad Aiken to Louis Untermeyer.

Aiken represents the group of which T. S. Eliot is perhaps the foremost member. It is interested in the nuance, in the capture of an elusive emotion.

Next in alphabetical order comes Robert Frost, the eloquent if reserved New Englander. Then there is John Gould Fletcher and Amy Lowell, both imagists and experimenters of the first water. Between these two comes the popular troubadour, Vachel Lindsay. And on Miss Lowell's heels, James Oppenheim. On his other side stands the dean of American poetry, E. A. Robinson, arm in arm with the mystic "rough-neck," Carl Sandburg. And he is followed by the lovely lyricist, Sara Teasdale. The miscellany concludes with the warm, keen precision of Jean Starr Untermeyer's work and with the least perfect but deeply engaging productions of her husband.

A daring hostess once suggested assembling all her friends in one room on one evening, for the sake of contrast and chiaroscuro if not something more exciting. The miscellany seems to anticipate her in the courage of its inclusiveness. The best of it is that until the book appears one will not know what they are going to say. None of the 90 poems has appeared in book form, and only seven have previously appeared in print. The omission of contributions by Masters, Pound, T. S. Eliot, H. D., and William Carlos Williams may, it is hoped, be somewhat atoned for in a further volume, for the miscellany is to be a biennial. At all events, the promise of the first issue is great, and the very difference of those represented brings out the richness of a soil in which all can flourish. The fact that what we are to have here is not a movement or a little group of serious theorists, but 11 diverse personalities, bespeaks at once the healthiness of American poetry and the stimulus to be gained from these American poets.

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VARIED VIEWS ON HARDING SPEECH

Press Opinions Feature Party Government Plan and Policy on League of Nations as Two Items of Major Importance

The speech of acceptance made by Senator Warren G. Harding, Ohio, when formally notified of his nomination for the presidency by the Republican Party, is greeted by Republican papers generally as a masterly declaration of the proper attitude for this country on the League of Nations, and as a repudiation of the alleged "autocratic" methods of the Democratic Administration. The Democratic press, on the other hand, considers the speech rather a weak document, indicating primarily that the Republican Party has adopted the attitude of the "irreconcilables" so far as the League is concerned—at least, to all intents. Some typical statements follow:

The Washington Post

Mr. Harding's address is so frank and unhesitating on matters heretofore treated with reserve that the effect of his entire utterance is invigorating and inspiring. He does not pick the League to pieces—he smashes it with a few blows. He does not equivocate about the making of peace—he will make peace as soon as Congress can pass an act for him to sign. This means an extra session of Congress immediately following March 4, if Mr. Harding should be elected, and the enactment of the Knox resolution or its equivalent without further ado. Evidently the way to make peace is to make peace, in Mr. Harding's opinion. The way to secure cooperation among the nations is to secure it, not by entangling them in compromising and fatal meshes, but by the voluntary exercise of sovereign power, each nation cooperating according to the nature of its constitution and acting in response to its own free will.

The Washington Star

Senator Harding's speech of acceptance constitutes a more definite platform for the campaign than that which was adopted at Chicago before his nomination. It puts a new aspect upon the League of Nations issue, for in effect it announces for peace by declaration as soon as Congress can adopt a resolution, to be followed by a new association of nations to prevent war through justice rather than force. As a deliverance, the speech is highly commendable. It is full of pointed epigrams, and it reaches far in covering the general conditions of the country. One of its most emphatic declarations is that which calls for government by party and declares against individual dominance. In his attitude toward Labor, Senator Harding takes the safety position of demanding more production. He admits the right of collective bargaining, but deprecates the use of the strike as a means of securing betterments. He recites in brief a number of topics which he phrases as pledges of policy, but postpones for future discussion in detail. Taken altogether, the speech of acceptance is calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the partisan supporters of the Republican ticket. Save on the point of the League of Nations and the restoration of peace, it adds no new element to the campaign.

The Chicago Tribune

We believe, considering Mr. Harding's speech in its entirety, that in its broad significance it is an important state paper, a needed and powerful appeal to the American people to remember the faith and ideals of their fathers, to have faith in their Nation, and to preserve it for the great work it can do in the world, to its own citizens, and to the cause of humanity everywhere. If its rights and strength are impaired, its ability to promote its ideals is impaired. The world needs the American ideal.

The Chicago Post

Through all the list of problems touched upon, Mr. Harding manages to make his way without using the real and accepted labels for anything. He does not use the words "Wilson, reservations, interpretations, open shop, trades union, prohibition" or similar clarities, which makes his indefiniteness easier. But he leaves upon his reader an uneasy wish to have all his issues get together, as men used to do in reckless moments on the frontier, and "tell their real names."

Altogether, the Harding speech of acceptance simply confirms his candidacy in the form and level set for it by the circumstances of his nomination. It does not change the course of the campaign.

The New York Tribune

Senator Harding's speech of acceptance is marked by a happy absence of a spirit of omniscience. He does not present himself as possessed of all knowledge. Fundamentally a democrat, while President Wilson is not, he is modestly willing to be merely a part of a great cooperating machine.

We have before us a champion of diffused representative government as distinguished from one which is personal and tends to be dictatorial and autocratic. No reasonable faith is this. As Senator Harding remarks: "Republicans have risen and fallen, and a transition from party to personal government has preceded every failure since the world began."

If Mr. Harding stood for no more than a determination to turn away from one-manism, if his only issue

were a protest against an effort to wreck a system of divided power, he would richly deserve success.

The New York Times

He takes only one position that really counts. This has to do with the Treaty and the League of Nations, and may be stated in plain language. Mr. Harding has unconditionally surrendered to Johnson and Borah. He has thrown over Mr. Taft and taken sides with Senator Knox. He has gone back on the majority of the Republican Senators—including himself—and given in to the small minority. In short, Mr. Harding is against ratifying the Treaty on any terms and opposed to entering the League of Nations upon any conditions. Instead of sailing the ship to port, as it was said he would, he has scuttled her. Here are the Senator's exact words:

With a Senate advising, as the Constitution contemplates, I would hope to approach the nations of Europe and of the earth, proposing that understanding which makes us a willing participant in the consecration of nations to a new relationship, to commit the moral forces of the world, American justice, still leaving America free, independent and self-reliant, but offering friendship to all the world.

This is the frankest abandonment of all that has been done. It is to make the Republican campaign cry: "The League is dead. Long live the New Relationship." The plan which Mr. Harding outlines is most precarious.

The Providence Journal

Mr. Harding does not follow the traditional speech of acceptance, which has oftentimes been made the vehicle for bitter personal or partisan attack. He enunciates his principles uncompromisingly, but the whole tone of his argument is constructive rather than destructive. He does not criticize haphazard or content himself with condemnation of his opponents. He has a definite policy and program. He accepts the Administration challenge for a "great and solemn referendum" on the Wilsonian League of Nations and proclaims his unalterable preference for the safeguarding of American interests.

Senator Harding properly emphasizes the issue of party versus personal government. Mr. Wilson's term of office is approaching its end, but the shadow of his centralizing theories is still heavy upon the land.

The Boston Transcript

The formal exchanges at Marion, Ohio, between Senator Lodge and Senator Harding were fraught with the fate of the nation for years no man now living can number. Indeed its destiny throughout generations yet unborn will have been determined by the line of battle there drawn, the challenge there accepted, if the sovereign majority endorses at the polls, next November, the message from Marion today of the standard bearer of the party which goes to the people in this campaign as the sole champion of the policies of Washington, the Doctrine of Monroe, and the implacable foe of "the evil thing with a holy name" and its nest of entangling alliances with foreign nations. Backed by that endorsement, the message from Marion today will become America's answer to the world.

Avowing his belief "in party sponsorship in government" and "in party government as distinguished from personal government, individual, dictatorial, autocratic or what not," Senator Harding squared practice with preachment in making his acceptance of his party's nomination parallel the lines of the party platform.

MOVE TO PRESERVE OLD ADOBE HOUSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SANTA BARBARA, California—Every effort is being made here to preserve the old adobe houses of this old Spanish city. The Society of Native Sons is endeavoring to preserve the old picturesque Spanish names, also, as well as the historic landmarks. Many of the old adobe houses have been torn down, and others remaining are inhabited by Chinese laundries. However, many have been preserved and care lavished upon them so that now they are amongst the finest dwellings in town. Some of them date from the time when Santa Barbara was a Spanish presidio, or fort, in the eighteenth century, bear the old Spanish names.

RELIEF WORKERS BESIEGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—The Near East Relief yesterday requested Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, to make representations direct to the French Government looking to the protection and relief of 17 American relief workers now besieged in Adana, Cilicia, and the American women and children refugees under their care. Adana is reported to be on the verge of famine.

CALIFORNIA MOTOR LICENSE FEE. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SACRAMENTO, California—Receipts from registration of motor vehicles in California during the first six months of 1920 exceeded by more than \$1,000,000 the record made in a similar period of 1919.

THEATRICAL NEW YORK

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FEWER JOBS OPEN MEN WORK HARDER

Elbert H. Gary and Group of New York Manufacturers Agree That Larger Production Is Rule—Open Shop Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That labor is not overpaid, that labor at the plants of the United States Steel Corporation is more efficient than at any time within the past five years, that profiteers operate against their own interests, that prohibition laws have had a marked effect and that people seem disposed to decrease expenditures and increase savings, were among the optimistic views expressed by Elbert H. Gary just before sailing for France yesterday. The elixir of the times, he said, mean larger production, lower costs, greater thrift, and business conditions excellent.

Mr. Gary's views on the efficiency of Labor are confirmed by the testimony of 49 manufacturers operating in 40 different industries in this city, submitted in reports to the Industrial Bureau of the Merchants Association. These same manufacturers reported in September, 1919, that Labor in general, judged by normal standards, was not more than 70 per cent efficient. This improvement, they say, has been gradual, and, although the production per man has not yet reached normal, manufacturers are now optimistic concerning the productivity of Labor.

The principal reasons given for the tendency toward increased productivity are the greater number of applicants for positions and the change from time work to piece work. Some manufacturers say that a better class of labor seems to be available. One says that the change from a closed shop to an open shop policy has been followed by a decided increase in individual efficiency. Another credits the improvement to closer supervision and a better class of workmen brought about by a lessened turnover.

The fact that more women, and of a better type than formerly available have applied for positions, has helped some manufacturers to make desirable changes in the personnel of their establishments. Several speak of the better class of labor available.

The change from week work to piece work is considered by a number of manufacturers to be the cause of more satisfactory output. A manufacturer of luxuries reports:

"The fact that there has been a slight increase in the productivity of labor is in no sense, in our opinion, due to the conscience-stricken feeling that may have pervaded Labor, but rather to the prevalent dullness throughout all industries are now passing. This condition has finally been driven home to Labor, which realizes that its intolerant attitude will no longer prevail. The reason to which we attribute the slight increase in production is because of the fact that we have changed from week to piece work in several of our departments, and from a manufacturing point of view, week work encourages soldiering, while piece work prevents it."

Another writes: "In all departments that we have inaugurated the piece-work system the output is entirely satisfactory, but the output on time labor is fully 30 per cent below normal."

Others report similar conditions—efficiency among skilled piece workers and indifference among time workers who, in spite of the good pay received, are inclined to be indolent. More loyalty and attention to work is reported by others who say that they are hoping that their employees are beginning to feel less restless and to look upon regularity of work and reasonable efficiency as worthy of their consideration.

EFFORT TO SHIELD AMERICAN EAGLES

NEW YORK, New York—In January, 1919, through the columns of Bird-Lore, the Audubon Association first advised the public of the nefarious bounty law in Alaska which provides for the payment of 50 cents for every American eagle killed in that territory. In the May-June issue the same year, there appeared an account of the effort to secure, at the last session of the Alaska Legislature, the repeal of this law.

The articles attracted the attention of others, who in turn have voiced their opposition to the idea of Alaska seeking to exterminate these noble birds. The association has put in motion certain movements which there is reason to believe will, before long, result in the repeal of this law. In the meantime the killing of eagles goes on at the rate of 200 a month. A letter, dated April 22, 1920, and written by the Secretary of the Alaska Fish and Game Club, brings up to date the available information regarding the slaughter of these birds. It reads in part as follows:

"Complying with your request as stated in your letter of April 13, it is advised that the territorial records

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show that since last reporting to you as of date December 8, 1919, bounty has been paid upon 3256 eagles, or a total of 8356 since the passage of the act and its taking effect.

"A vast difference is noted in the number of this bird showing in southeastern and western Alaska, and it is a safe prediction that if the slaughter continues for a few years longer the species will become practically extinct in this country."

TREND OF SUGAR PRICE DOWNWARD

Product Drops on Market in Boston—Increased Import Said to Decrease Values

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Sugar dropped in price 1 cent at retail here yesterday and sugar refiners, it is said, expect the downward trend to continue. Enormous supplies of raw sugar in this country, increased by shipments from Europe and South America, are said to have decreased the value of sugar stocks, which in turn affected the price charged by refiners. Some dealers have admitted that a boycott on sugar by housewives, in the middle of the canning season, has had its effect also.

It is reported here from Cuba that American financiers have loaned \$250,000,000 to Cuban growers, to keep their product off the market, in order to maintain price levels. Preparation by wealthy men of Argentina to enter upon cane raising extensively this season has caused Cuban raw sugar to be sold as low as 16½ cents per pound, in large quantities.

Sugar Price Decline Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A decrease in retail sugar prices may be expected soon, according to authorities, if present wholesale prices continue. One of the largest refining firms here has reduced the price of refined sugar 3 cents a pound, to 21 cents for shipments in bulk. Other refiners quote 22 and 22½ cents. The Cuban raw supply was quoted at 16.55 cents here, as compared with 23½ cents when the shortage was acute in May.

Increased supplies of raw sugar from Porto Rico have tended to overload the market, according to sugar brokers, who say that speculators are eager to unload contracts acquired some time ago.

WOMAN FARMER'S LARGE POTATO CROP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ST. AUGUSTINE, Florida—Miss Mildred Allen of this city has established a new record for women farmers. Without any experience than that gained this season, she has raised one of the best potato crops in the Hastings section, the great white potato market of the South. The yield was 2700 barrels, an average of 45 barrels to the acre.

As her crop was dug early, before heavy rains began, Miss Allen was able to take advantage of the high prices then prevailing, and made a splendid profit.

"OUTLAW" STRIKE INQUIRY ORDERED

CHICAGO, Illinois—Subpenas for 60 railroad officials and union leaders to appear before the Federal Grand Jury next Wednesday, were issued yesterday at the request of Charles F. Clyne, district attorney. The subpoenas are to testify in the investigation of the activities of John Grunau, president of the Chicago Yardmen's Association, and 27 other leaders in the unauthorized railroad strikes last April. John Grunau and his associates have been out on bail following their arrest on charges of violating the Lever Law by holding up movements of food and fuel.

Maj. Elroy Hume, special Assistant Attorney-General, arrived here from Washington several days ago and questioned heads of the 18 recognized railroad unions about the strike.

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PROHIBITIONISTS NAME CANDIDATE

A. S. Watkins Nominated for Presidency—Regret That W. J. Bryan Declines to Run Is Expressed in Message to Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska—Regret, but not resentment, over the prompt and emphatic refusal of William Jennings Bryan to accept the Prohibition Party nomination for President was manifested at the meeting here yesterday of the party's national committee. The following telegram was sent to him:

"The national Prohibition convention, through its chairman, expresses its appreciation to you for the prompt and courteous telegram sent to the convention, and expresses the hope that at some date in the near future we may be able to see, eye to eye, and stand shoulder to shoulder on the principles and methods for the consummation of this great reform."

A telegram from Wayne B. Wheeler of the Anti-Saloon League urged that no nominations be made in the interest of the fight for a dry Congress, but no attention was paid to that or the advice of Mr. Bryan, presented by his brother, to the same effect.

A. S. Watkins was nominated for President. He is a former preacher, and now a professor of English in a college at Germantown, Ohio. He gave out this comment on Senator Harding's reference, in his speech of acceptance, to the Volstead Act:

"Harding destroyed the normal force of his vote in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment by his adverse comments on his vote, and these are such as to cancel all favorable effect of his mere formal statement of his intention to enforce the law."

Virgil G. Hinshaw of Chicago was re-elected national chairman, and heads the executive committee, which includes the following: Mrs. Ida B. Wise-Smith, Des Moines, Iowa, vice-chairman; Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington, Kentucky, secretary; H. R. Faris, Clinton, Missouri, treasurer; Robert H. Patton, Springfield, Illinois; E. F. G. Hohenthal, South Manchester, Connecticut; E. E. Baldwin, Elmira, New York; W. G. Calderwood, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Platform Favors League

Encouragement to Farmers and Education in English Demanded

LINCOLN, Nebraska—The Prohibition Party adopted a platform favoring the League of Nations, but expressing no opposition to reservations; advocating greater participation by women in federal agencies for bettering the conditions of workers; promising farmers aid in equalizing prices, securing farm labor and cooperative marketing and demanding industrial courts to end industrial warfare.

The platform set forth the party's views as follows:

1. Prohibition: Gives thanks for national prohibition, commends Congress for enforcement laws passed and Supreme Court for upholding Eighteenth Amendment, and enforcement laws.

2. Nullification: Denounces efforts of "organized liquor traffic" to nullify the amendment by modifying the enforcement act and condemns Republican and Democratic parties for platform silence on this point.

3. League of Nations: Favors entrance of United States into the League by immediate ratification of the Peace Treaty, "not objecting to reasonable reservations interpreting American understanding of the covenant." Favors a constitutional amendment providing treaties of peace be ratified by a majority of both Houses of Congress.

4. Education: Favors compulsory education in the English language both in public and parochial schools.

5. Agriculture: Pledges aid to farmers "in working out a plan to equalize prices, secure labor and organize a system of cooperative marketing, including public terminals, mills and storage facilities. Favors

extension of parcel post to encourage direct traffic between producer and consumer.

6. Women and Home: Adopts the program of the National League of Women Voters providing prohibition of child labor, appropriations for federal children's bureau, protection to infants through a federal program, a federal department of education; federal aid for removal of illiteracy and increase of teachers' salaries; instruction for youth of the land and newly arrived aliens in duties of citizenship; federal supervision of the marketing of food to prevent excess profits; establishment of a woman's bureau in the Department of Labor and appointment of women in the mediation and conciliation service and on any industrial commissions; just wages to women in civil service and no discrimination on account of sex; American women married to aliens to retain citizenship while resident in the United States.

7. Economy and Administration—Favors budget system and government economy and "demands legislation defining rights of Labor and the creation of industrial courts which will guarantee to Labor and the employing capital equal and exact justice, and to the general public protection against the paralysis of industry."

8. Profit-sharing—Promises to eliminate profiteers "and all unnecessary middlemen" by legal action.

9. Suffrage—Congratulates women on freedom "which this party has helped them achieve."

10. Presidential Qualifications—Declares the President should be a person of high moral, spiritual and intellectual qualifications and Christian ideals.

11. Law and Order—Pledged impartial enforcement of all laws.

12. Conclusion—Declares the Prohibition Party has served the people wisely and faithfully and asks favorable consideration by the voters. By such action, voters can make all political organizations render a finer quality of service, it is asserted.

MAINE HOPES TO KEEP ITS REPRESENTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Maine—The redistricting of the State for congressional apportionment next year is awaited with a considerable amount of interest because of an impression that the 1920 census will indicate a reduction in the number of representatives which Maine now has in the lower house of the United States Congress. At present Maine has only four members and it came very close to losing one of these at the last reapportionment 10 years ago.

It is pointed out that the question rests largely on the matter of grouping. There are many who believe, however, that each of the present representative districts will show some increase in population and that the next Legislature will have no difficulty in arranging the lines to maintain the present status of the State in the House of Representatives. As a matter of fact the subject cannot be treated with any degree of certainty until the census report has been made and Congress has determined the new basis of representation.

NEW EDUCATIONAL HEAD

AUGUSTA, Maine—The appointment of Prof. Luther J. Pollard of Galesburg, Illinois, formerly of Lombard College, as head of the department of education at the University of Maine was announced by Robert J. Ale, president of the university.

WOMEN FIGHTING FOES OF SUFFRAGE

Senators James W. Wadsworth Jr. and Frank B. Brandegee Held Responsible for Failure of Amendment's Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Selection of candidates in the November elections through nominations at the September primary, instead of a convention slate, is urged by a group of the new women voters of this State, known as the Committee of 100. Although some women have been elected delegates and alternates to the Republican state convention to be held at Saratoga Springs, it is felt that all the new women voters should participate in selecting the candidates to be voted for, and that go action should be permitted to interfere with or nullify the primary law giving them such a voice.

Not only are suffragists opposed to Senator James A. Wadsworth Jr., but the dries, whose opponent he has been also, have nominated Mrs. Ella A. Boole, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as candidate for the United States Senate on the Prohibition ticket. Mrs. Boole has accepted the designation as a suffragist as well as a prohibitionist.

"It would be a peculiarly delicious bit of poetic justice if a woman should defeat Mr. Wadsworth, whose subservience to the liquor traffic has led him to try to rob womanhood of its civic rights in the foremost nation in the world," was the comment of William A. Anderson, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York. "As a running start for the election campaign by showing Republican revolt against Mr. Wadsworth, the Anti-Saloon League will advocate that anti-Wadsworth Republicans everywhere write Mrs. Boole's name into the primary ballot. The benefits will be obvious, without involving any of the burdens incident to a primary contest."

It is expected that Senator Wadsworth, known now as "foe of the women and friend of the wets," will have another opponent in the person of Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, who has accepted the nomination of the American Labor Party of New York as candidate for United States Senator from this State.

Republican women of Connecticut have already taken the stand that they will not support the party in that State until its suffrage position is retrieved. They point out that as long as the most powerful Republican group in Connecticut, under the dictation of Senator Frank B. Brandegee and J. H. Roraback, works against ratification, it is idle for the party to disclaim responsibility for the Connecticut situation. They call attention to the fact that the State's Republican majority fell to 8000 in the last election, and believe that Connecticut will be entirely lost to the party if it persists in freezing out the women.

Meantime, it is rumored that in order to win back the support of the dries, the state platform to be offered the party at next week's convention will recommend repeal of the Walker-Gillett 2.75 beer bill.



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WATERWAY PLANS UNDER DISCUSSION

Speakers Urge Development of River Routes at Meeting of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Congress in Detroit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—Sectional and national advantages from the Great Lakes to the sea canal project were emphasized at yesterday's session of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association congress. Maj.-Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief of engineers, U. S. A., spoke on "Transportation" from a civil and military point of view. The demand of western farmers for a cheaper and adequate outlet for their products was discussed by J. W. Shorthill, of Omaha, Nebraska, representing a number of farm organizations.

A. P. Nelson, Representative from Wisconsin, in his address termed the ocean canal the "greatest economic project of the twentieth century." Gov. William L. Harding of Iowa presented the project from the point of view of his state, and Watson S. Moore, of New York City, vice-chairman of the former United States Grain Administration, discussed the nation's transportation system.

Two thousand delegates from 30 states are attending the congress. They represent manufacturing, agricultural and civic interests from Montana and Louisiana, north and east to the Atlantic Coast, and have the single aim of accomplishing the beginning of construction on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes-to-the-sea canalization project in 1921, and its completion in 1925.

Telegrams from the opening session were read from Senator Warren G. Harding and Gov. James Cox, presidential nominees, expressing sympathy with the movement.

Charles E. Townsend (R.), Senator from Michigan, whose efforts in Congress were largely responsible for the election of the International Joint Commission which is now conducting hearings on the canal, sounded the keynote for the meeting. The Senator declared that the State of New York, which first opposed the outlet, is now being won over, and that the railroads from which opposition was expected are becoming enthusiasts.

All speakers emphasized the chaotic conditions of present transportation facilities and the great burden that is being placed on the people because of prevailing high rates. A second feature that was stressed was the power that would be generated by the canalization. This was placed at 1,700,000 horsepower, which, it was said, would release more than 7,000,000 tons of coal now used for manufacturing, and would pay for the cost of the entire construction within a few years.

Cost Easily Met
H. C. Gardner, president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, said the entire cost of the proposed development will not exceed the interest on the capital expenditures necessary for an equal relief to be gained by improvement of the railroad systems.

The congress is the largest yet held in the interests of the project, and, in addition to American interests, is drawing largely from Canada, practically every speaker setting forth the international aspects of the proposed improvement.

Walter Parker, executive vice-president of the association, referring to opposition which had been expressed to the project, said:

"The doctrine of the association is that each section and group of sections possesses the inherent right to develop along lines of natural economy, free from interference by other regions that would exploit them," the speaker said. "No region should be confined to certain channels of trade because some other district or some set of business men desire to draw controlled profits therefrom."

Present Need Emphasized
"In the period just ahead of us, when railroad freight rates are to be higher than before, the practical use of our inland waterways will be essential. The Americans and Canadians practically have the same blood. Both have the same ideals and the same general aspirations. It is but logical that in the development of great trade channels the two nations should work together."

Future historians will give the builders of a waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic an equal place in history with the inventors of steam railroads and steamboats," said United States Senator Charles E. Townsend (R.), of Michigan.

"Not only is a waterway to the sea necessary to keep the products of the farms in the middle west from rotting, and commercial life from a state approaching stagnation, but 1,700,000 horsepower of energy will be harnessed when the work is completed. Sale of the power alone would pay for the project within a comparatively short time."

The entire country is menaced by a shortage of coal. The supply of this fuel gradually is becoming exhausted. The power that could be obtained through development of the St. Lawrence would save about 7,000,000 tons each year."

PROSECUTION FOR SPEEDING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
ATLANTA, Georgia—That the present lenient policy of the court toward those charged with speeding and reckless driving of automobiles does not get the desired results, and that a far stricter policy must be enforced, is

the opinion of George E. Johnson, city recorder. "Speeders and reckless drivers of automobiles are soon to receive straight stockade sentences if speeding does not stop," he declared. Lately, Mr. Johnson said, he has received letters from many citizens throughout the city, complaining that automobile owners and drivers had disregarded the regulations.

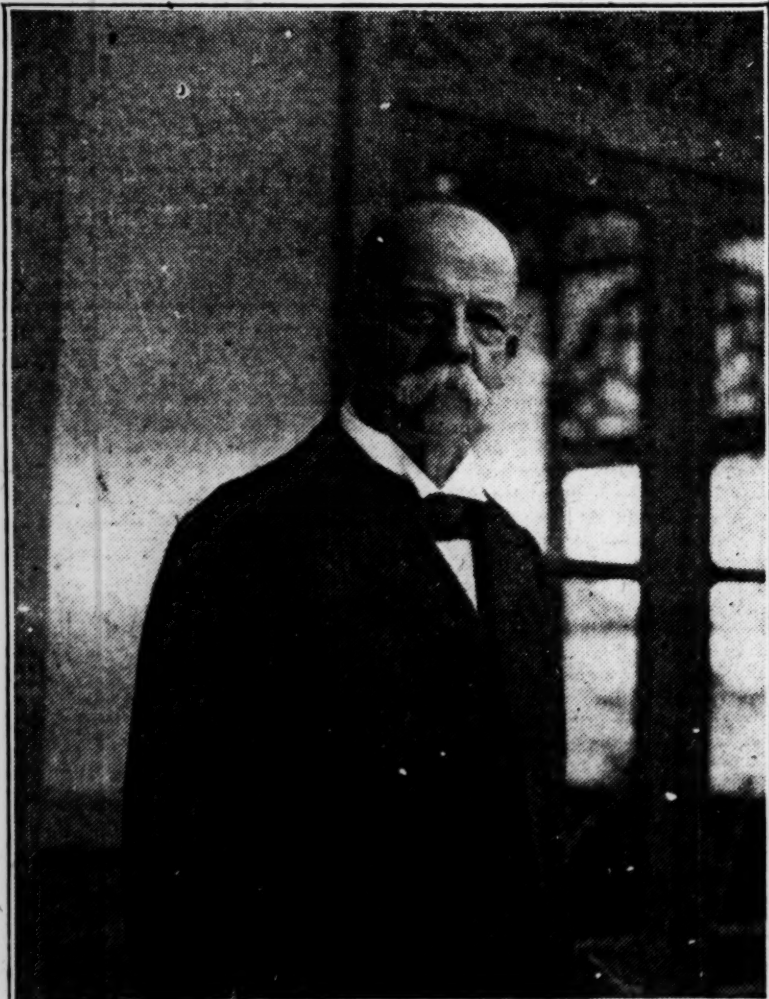
CORNER OF POTATO CROPS IS REPORTED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Persistent rumors have come to the attention of officials of the State Department of Agriculture that a certain large concern in New England has agents in every New England state buying the potato crop as it stands in the fields, paying \$5 per bushel on estimates. One farmer, well acquainted with the situation in Maine, declared yesterday morning that with the exception of Aroostook County, Maine, every one of the larger potato growers has been approached and most of them have accepted the offers. Aroostook County farmers are represented as holding off for higher prices, which they expect will prevail in the fall.

PUBLIC CONTROL OF MERCHANTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BISMARCK, North Dakota—Dr. E. F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, who defeated Senator A. J. Gronna in the Republican primaries here, may be elected in November as the first United States Senator representative of the northwest, the Nonpartisan League. He worked in connection with the league program for the return of or pay for dockage in wheat sold to elevators, and through grain grading regulations established by the state Legislature under his direction.

Views of Dr. Ladd toward regulation of private business have brought many attacks against him. His views have been assailed as essentially Socialistic. A special bulletin issued by the food department of the state agricultural experiment station contains an article, prefaced by Dr. Ladd, presenting the results of a survey made of grocery stores in Fargo, North Dakota, and urging a revision of retailing methods. The bulletin declares that retailers should be classified as



Cabrera, former President of Guatemala

public utilities and regulated as such. The views of the writer of the bulletin, to which Dr. Ladd pens a preface, expresses the belief that "it would be for the best interests of both the legitimate merchant and the public at large to place the merchants of the State under government control."

The survey of the grocery stores of the city of Fargo, which has about 25,000 inhabitants, prompts the statement that "one-half of the present grocers of Fargo could be eliminated and that the remaining half would be in a position to render all services now given to the public at greatly reduced overhead charge," the bulletin says. Dr. Ladd, in his preface, takes the position that the high cost of living is in no small measure due to the "unnecessarily large number attaching themselves to the business beyond what is actually necessary to render full service."



Reich and Lieve

RICH AND LEE-A-VER

A NEW DAY IN GUATEMALA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
"Tell the people of the United States that you met in Guatemala a friend of the Americans," said Don Carlos Herrera, the new President of Guatemala, in the first interview that he had given an American correspondent. "As to my program," Don Herrera continued, "in two words it is to follow



Mob demanding surrender of worst of Cabrera's lieutenants

as closely as possible the development of democracy as it has taken place in the United States. In Guatemala we have everything to do and I know of no better way of doing it than studying carefully what has been done in the United States."

President Herrera is a new type of ruler for Guatemala. He is not a military man or even a politician. During his long despotic reign Cabrera, who had the most complete spy system ever developed in Latin America and who persecuted his critics wherever they might be found in any part of the world, who kept his prisons filled with political offenders and who allowed no open opposition, had never been quite able to lay hands on Herrera, one of the richest men in the country. For

we need moral help. In the past Guatemaltecos have had to hang their heads because of the utter backwardness of their country and the lack of liberty we have enjoyed. All of this must be changed. Second, we need financial help. Guatemala is one of the richest countries in the world. There is practically nothing that we cannot produce. We have not only the finest coffee in the world but wonderful sugar and all kinds of tropical fruits. There is an opportunity to further develop our agriculture and also for building factories. With all of our fruit, canning factories would give splendid results. Our water power furnishes great opportunities for the development of electricity. We ought to have several North American banks immediately. "There is also splendid opportunity for retail and wholesale stores handling exclusively American goods. In the third place, we need your help in education. Here almost everything is to be done. While the past Administration has pretended to be a friend to education and has erected a certain number of showy buildings, they have been little more than a shell. The education of the more than a million Indians in our population is in itself a tremendous problem."

To Welcome Tourists

"My idea also is to make Guatemala a Mecca for American tourists. We have one of the finest climates in the world, some of the most beautiful scenery, and we are within three days of New Orleans. Of course we must first prepare for these tourists by building automobile roads and hotels. This we expect to begin very soon. If we can have a stream of American tourists coming to Guatemala the development of our country will be assured."

As I have heard some criticisms of the United States Government's not being friendly to the establishment of a new régime, I gave the Minister an opportunity to express his opinion along that line, without asking him directly. He caught my suggestion and replied: "If you are referring to the fact that some people have criticized the United States for its lack of sympathy in the establishment of a new régime, let me say that our government realizes that the United States has been occupied with many large problems during these last few months, and that Guatemala is a very small country. We are entirely satisfied with the way that Minister Miller has conducted himself during the recent trying days and taking into consideration all of the circumstances, we are pleased with what has been done."

Presidents Confused

Things in Guatemala are rapidly becoming reorganized and there are evidences everywhere of the new day. There is still, however, some confusion. The offices of the new government are changed from place to place

nearly every day in the reorganization. Asking a friend whether he thought I could see the President to find out about his proposed program, he replied yes. "At what hour?" I asked him. "Why, most any hour, he will be glad to see you." "Where can I find him?" "Go five blocks down this street and two the other way."

Following the directions, I came to a private house which had a few soldiers in front of the door, and on explaining that I wished to see the

President my card was taken in and I saw a patio full of ragged soldiers on the inside. Pretty soon a man in military uniform came out and asked me what I wanted. I told him that I was anxious to see the President and talk with him about his new program. The officer seemed to be a little confused and I again explained that I was now going back to the United States and wished to carry a message from the new President to the American people. But still he did not seem to understand and I began to wonder if it were my Spanish that was at fault. After I had made the third attempt to explain to him how important it was for me to see the Chief Magistrate and find out his attitude toward the American people, he looked at me in a funny way and said: "You must want to see the new President. It is the old President that we have here in jail."

The ordinary revolution of Central America is an opera bouffe affair, but this upheaval in Guatemala has been carried out in the quietest possible way. When the city was fired upon, the Unionist Party did not have any arms whatever with which to protect themselves. They had maintained, up to the very last, their determination not to resort to arms. They were able to defend the city when it was attacked by Cabrera, only by the government troops themselves turning to the new régime.

NEW PRIMARY LAWS ON TRIAL IN IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
BOISE, Idaho—Idaho's primary election law, enacted by the last session of the Legislature, supersedes both the old caucus system and the direct primary law, and aims to combine the good features in both. The direct primary is retained for the nomination of county officers and members of the Legislature, and for the election of delegates to a county convention. The county convention in turn selects delegates to a state convention at which the state officials and congressional delegation are nominated.

The strong point of the direct primary which gives the people the direct nomination of candidates known to them, is retained in the nomination of county officials and members of the Legislature, and in the selection of delegates to the county convention.

The privacy of the old caucus system in the selection of delegates to conventions is eradicated in the new law, because all candidates for delegates must file nomination papers with the county recorder, and are elected at the polls, not in precinct meetings.

Each political party will have its own polling place. Judges and clerks of election will be appointed by the county central committees, so that



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challenging of voters on grounds of party affiliation will be entirely with the parties.

The new law depends upon the support of the general public, especially in filing nominations for the conventions. The filing just completed had that support. Women were especially active, and large numbers have filed for delegates to the county conventions. The campaign to have women on the ticket was led by the Idaho Council of Women Voters.

INTER-CITY OPERA CIRCUIT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The production committee of the Municipal Theater Association of St. Louis is considering a plan for an inter-city circuit of summer opera that might include Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Minneapolis with this city in an opera circuit of 10 weeks. Each city would have, according to the plan, its own chorus, orchestra, musical and stage directors and chorus masters, but the casts of principals would be selected for their suitability to the rôles and would be interchanged among the five cities.

LUXURY IMPORTS INCREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Luxuries and manufacturing materials are said to be the items showing the greatest increase in the imports into the United States which, according to figures compiled by the National City Bank of New York, have increased from \$1,894,000,000 in the year preceding the war, to \$5,000,000,000 in the fiscal year just ended.

CURB MARKETS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Curb markets at a dozen or more points in Boston are to be allowed this year. Only farmers are eligible to use these market places and they can obtain the necessary permits at the office of the superintendent of markets, according to an announcement of the State Department of Agriculture. They are to be open every week day from 6 a. m. to 1 p. m.

SOUTHERN STATES RESOURCES LISTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—A report issued by the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association on Americanization Work in the South, announces that only 2.6 per cent of the population of the thirteen southern states is of foreign birth, whereas the national average is 14.9 per cent, a difference of 12.3 per cent. The report also gives information on crops and productions of the South, and thus summarizes the resources of the southern states: Alabama possesses 50 per cent of the iron resources of the nation; Arkansas mines furnish 90 per cent of the aluminum produced in this country; Florida's return from citrus fruits and vegetables are greater than from tourist business, and Georgia agriculturally is the fourth State in the Union. Texas claims first place in cotton, second in petroleum, and second in live stock. Louisiana stands first in the nation in production of cane sugar, rice, salt, sulphur, cypress timber, pine lumber, fish, game and oysters, and third in petroleum. Mississippi is given high place as a producer of cotton and lumber.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY BUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—High prices for sugar have given impetus to the sugar beet industry in this State. Utah will produce 1,384,000 tons of sugar beets this year, if present favorable conditions continue, according to the July report of the bureau of crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

NEW MAINE RADIO STATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROCKLAND, Maine—Maine's largest radio station has been established at Rockland Highlands by the East Coast Fisheries Company. Primarily it was erected so that the company might communicate with its steam trawlers, but it will also be used for trans-Atlantic and coastwise commercial business. The new station will have a working radius of 1600 miles.



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He was wrong. The railroads were—and are—congested, but we got the furniture here by accepting deliveries of cars anywhere within trucking distance: Staten Island, Long Island, Brooklyn, New Jersey, New York State.

In one day we hauled into the Store 28 truck loads of furniture samples!

But that worry is past. The furniture is here—in the Store and in our warehouses. As fine a collection as we have ever offered in an August Sale—which means something to those who have shared in these annual events.

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Furniture for the dining room
Furniture for the living room
Furniture for the hall
Furniture for every purpose and room in the home—except the kitchen

Yes, even those fine Belmison reproductions of period furniture at the Fourth floor stairway entrance to this House of Ideas.

All offered at 10 to 40 per cent. under our day-in-and-day-out prices, which are always in competition with other stores who sell the Wanamaker grade of furniture.

Nothing is reserved. All the home furniture in the New Building is offered in the sale. (Antique furniture, Au Quatrieme, is not included). Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Galleries, New Building.

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WHERE AUSTRALIA STANDS IN INDUSTRY

Country Is Said to Be Passing Through a Most Critical Period, Owing Chiefly to the Continual Industrial Unrest

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia.—The president of the Perth Chamber of Commerce, H. W. D. Sheppard, recently outlined Australia's position, and particularly the position of Western Australia, with regard to the prospects of future trade. In the course of a general recapitulation of the post-war problems as they appeared to date, he stated that the question as to how trade with enemy countries was to be regulated was as yet unanswered. While it might be gathered from information obtained that Germany would be a controlled consumer, and likewise a controlled producer, by which means the Allies would presumably extract the maximum of her productions after making sufficient allowances for her self-support, the manner in which this would be effected remained obscure.

Control of Private Enterprise

The policy of non-trading, however, might be carried too far. Other nations, especially neutrals, had their traders in the field and were ready to take advantage of any business that offered. It was up to the Allies to devise some method of controlling private enterprise.

With regard to the prospect of Western Australia, in common with the rest of the Commonwealth, it had to be recognized that the whole future of trade was governed by certain well-defined factors—financial depression; industrial troubles; control of government. It was difficult to determine which of these had the most depressing effect, but that which concerned Western Australia most was the financial depression.

The accumulated deficit at the close of 1918 was \$2,766,465, and at the close of 1919, \$3,418,480—an increase of \$652,015. Whereas the revenue of 1917-18 was \$4,622,536, the revenue for 1918-19 totaled \$4,944,850—an increase of \$322,314. Against this the expenditure for 1917-18 was \$5,328,279, and for 1918-19 \$5,596,865—an increase of \$268,586.

Drifting to Leeward

The State had therefore continued to drift to leeward. The obvious, though at bedrock, false solution, was borrowing, which the State was gayly doing. It was existing upon borrowed money and was able, as long as the money lenders were able to see any possible profit to themselves, to continue to pay current expenses out of capital. This, however, was merely a keeping up of the debts, and it was, therefore, just a matter of time before the State was overpowered by such a burden.

While deploring the wasteful expenditure in duplication of taxation and other services, and emphasizing the crying need for retrenchment, Mr. Sheppard saw but little daylight before politicians arose with sufficient courage not merely to preach, but to practice economy. Owing to the continual unrest, Australia was passing through a most critical time in regard to trade generally, the causes demanding the most careful thought of all. Was arbitration a failure? In a little over five years some 2660 strikes had occurred in Australia involving a loss of 9,000,000 working days, and £5,000,000 in wages to the workers. What the loss was to industry concerns was incalculable. In a period of four years ending 1916, the average loss of wages in Western Australia, through strikes, amounted to \$35 to each worker concerned. If arbitration was to continue, therefore, it was apparent that something had to be done to restore confidence in its powers and impartiality.

Causes of High Prices

High prices, undoubtedly a substantial cause for strikes and general unrest, were not merely an outcome of the war. Prior to that prices had risen in Great Britain considerably, owing to the gradually diminishing ratio of output in nearly all products as compared with the output of America and Germany. But there was a way to combat such competition, namely to strive for an increased output and an improved standard of excellence. Australia would not accomplish that, moreover, by industrial disputes and cessation of production, whatever the cause.

As an individual State, Western Australia was somewhat hampered in its more important avenues of trade by federal control. It should be realized that in perpetrating such restrictions competitors were offered a free field to advance their interests at the expense of State merchants. The geographical position of Western Australia was a bad handicap also.

The sugar restrictions were a case in point. Western Australia, in order to foster the industry in Queensland, had been practically barred from importing direct from other sources, and had, in consequence, suffered not only through price but also through lack of adequate supplies.

Federal Restriction

Another typical example of federal government restriction, was the policy with regard to base metals. Every producer of ore in Western Australia was compelled to send it to the eastern states to be treated, because ore might not be exported direct to other

countries for treatment. So the small man had no alternative but to sell his ore to one of the big smelting firms in Australia at that company's own price. Mr. Sheppard considered this to be a restriction on trade which was bound to react adversely upon all private enterprise.

The most important trade question, however, which was engaging all the chambers of commerce in Australia, and which was bound up with all her primary products, was that of her trade with the Far East. An opportunity had arisen to arrange for the disposal of the surplus wheat in the form of flour, such as had not hitherto existed.

In Java Australia had apparently a market at her door. It had to be borne in mind, however, that there would have to be a quid pro quo for that valuable trade. Gold being out of the question the trade should of necessity, be reciprocal. Western Australia needed sugar. But there was a world shortage of that commodity. Thanks to the monopoly created by the federal government Western Australia had been paying an exorbitant price for it. In 1917 sugar in Java might have been purchased at £7 a ton, owing to lack of tonnage to India, Java's usual outlet. In 1917-18 a maximum price of about £10 per ton was fixed by the Government of Java, and for 1918-19 about £12 was fixed for the crop.

Sugar Soaring

Sugar might have been landed in Western Australia therefore for about £21 a ton. Now sugar in Java had soared to £33 owing to the resumption of traffic, and in view of the anticipated reduction in the acreage under crop, will doubtless soar still higher in price. If therefore the quid pro quo for flour was to be sugar, Western Australia would have to pay a pretty high price.

The conclusion, therefore, was that whilst Australia wanted Java to take her flour, she did not want Java's products in exchange. Java, obviously, would take her flour from those who did require her products. Now Japan was making every effort to capture the flour trade with Java and other eastern markets, with flour milled from Australian wheat, and purchased at a low price, owing to its damaged state. That was the flour with which Australian merchants would have to compete.

There was no doubt that this Japanese competition was a menace to the future of Australia's trade. Japan had become, through the war, well equipped to compete with Australia in what was in pre-war times, preeminently British preserve, when Great Britain was the carrier for the world. Two Japanese lines of steamers, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, had made vast sums in 1918, on a capital of £3,000,000, the former making a profit approaching £9,000,000. The reserves are now nearly £8,000,000. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the half year to the end of September made a profit of about £5,300,000 on a capital of £2,750,000 and now has reserves of nearly £12,000,000. This, according to the president, will show how well placed they are for building steamers, compared with British lines, that have through the war been running their vessels for the requirements of the nation, with little or no opportunity to put by reserves for the rebuilding of their fleets.

NEW ZEALAND VISIT OF PRINCE A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The Prince of Wales has visited all the chief districts of New Zealand, and the welcome given him has been unfailingly enthusiastic. He had been nearly a fortnight in New Zealand before he reached Wellington. The capital city received him by night and gave him what he described as the most generous welcome he had ever received. His motor car took nearly an hour to travel two miles, from the railway station to Government House. The official program seemed to provide for almost all his time, but he managed to do many things that were not on it, and to get into personal touch with a surprisingly large number of people.

After leaving Wellington, the Prince crossed Cook Strait to the South Island and made his way by rail and motor down the West Coast. The welcome everywhere has been the same. The Prince obviously enjoyed his New Zealand trip, and the people of the Dominion most heartily enjoyed receiving him. The memory he left behind him is of a very boyish Prince, eager to see and to hear, a little diffident but anxious to play his part worthily. Convention did not bind him at all tightly during his tour. He met all sorts of people in informal ways. He tried his hand at driving a railway engine, and he put his chauffeur out of a job on occasions. New Zealand admired his knack of dodging over-eager admirers and finding opportunity for real kindness. At a military review in Wellington the veterans, who came first, had to mount a slope in order to pass before the Prince and some of them found the short climb severe. The Prince was down the slope in a flash every time that he thought a veteran needed a helping hand.

From an Imperial point of view the visit of the Prince to New Zealand undoubtedly has been a success. The people have learned to know him as a Briton and a sportsman. They have felt a quickening sense of the racial kinship that is the real bond of Empire and that finds its common expression in loyalty to the Throne.

GERMANY GAINING A HOLD ON RUSSIA

Diplomatic Authority Warns of Great Russo-German Combination and a New Muhammadan Problem in the Middle East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Russia is seeking to reopen trade with Great Britain and the rest of the world only because the Soviet Government realizes that Germany is not in a position to supply all that Russia requires, in the opinion of a diplomatic authority who discussed the European situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the time when Leonid Borisovitch Krassin was in London, conducting negotiations with the British Cabinet with a view to a resumption of trade relations. According to this authority, who has a wide knowledge of affairs gained from residence in most of the chief countries of Europe, and who has watched the career of Soviet Russia out of regard for the interests of his own country, "a new peril to the world is arising from the closer relationship into which Germany and Soviet Russia have been driven, through the policy of blockade and political and economic ostracism pursued toward Russia by the allied powers."

This closer relationship is the result of there being no barrier against intercourse across the Russo-German frontiers over which some of the most extreme of the German autocratic elements have flowed to find fresh outlets for their energies and to plant those seeds of "peaceful penetration" which have insured German domination in many other countries in other days. Realizing the danger of this rapprochement between the two extremes of German autocracy and Russian Sovietism, the Allies, and particularly the British Premier, The Christian Science Monitor informant believes, have decided that the time has come to change their policy and to deprive Germany of the monopoly she has had in Russia since the armistice.

Germany Looks Eastward

Germany, to the best of his knowledge, is controlling the military operations of the Bolshevik forces, not only against the Poles, but against the small Caucasian republics in the direction of Persia, and is also securing a hold on Russian industrial life undisturbed by competition from other nations against which she formerly fought. Indeed, the closest touch exists between Moscow and Berlin, and the grip which the latter is securing upon the former is going to be a substitute for the former German domination in Austria, the Balkans and Turkey. Thus will Germany regain in the East what is lost in other parts of Europe, and this fact will prevent Russia, even if the Soviet Government desired it, from entertaining friendly feelings toward England and France. Even if trade is revived between England and Russia, this antipathy will be unchanged, urged this diplomatic authority, who maintained that the British people were as unwilling to look ahead and provide for the future peril as they had been when Lord Roberts warned them of the probability of a war with Germany.

Discussing the present régime in Russia, which he described as a "railway committee," inasmuch as the possession of the railway lines alone gave it the authority it possesses, and which was effective only in the railway zone, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor expressed the opinion that a single united central form of government was unsuited to the conditions prevailing in Russia, and urged in its place a system of locally independent states bound together by federal union.

Asked to name the units into which Russia might be justly and effectively divided for this purpose, he named Eastern Siberia, between Lake Baikal and the coast, Western Siberia from Baikal westwards, the Ural region, the Don country, Georgia, Azerbaijan, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Central Russia and the Archangel area. He maintained that it was the fundamental error in demanding a single central government for Russia, if necessary, obtained and welded together by force, that ruined the cause of Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin.

The Middle East Problem

The settlement of the Middle East has recently begun to loom larger and larger on the horizon of allied statesmen, partly owing to the events that have drawn public attention to that part of the world and partly because at the moment, the Turkish Treaty is under consideration. Among the problems requiring urgent solution are the actions of the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor and the activity of the Bolshevik forces around Baku and the Caucasus generally.

There have been political overtures, and more than overtures, between the Nationalists and the Bolsheviks and a military combination between the two forces, would be as perplexing to allied statesmen as it is considered imminent. For Great Britain to bolster

up the small republics of the Caucasus would be in the opinion of the informant of The Christian Science Monitor, by far the best way of preventing complications in the Near East, for, in his opinion, the Caucasus is the key to that area so far as this particular phase of the problem is concerned, and might in the end be much the cheaper way.

It is more than two years since the independent republics of Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan came into existence, and since that time they have been the subject of particular attention. At the time when General Denikin's armies were advancing, they were in the particular care of British troops of occupation, whose presence in that country had more of a moral significance than military importance. Since August 15, 1919, British troops have been withdrawn. The Peace Conference in Paris sent Colonel Haskell as the Allied High Commissioner for Transcaucasia, and the British Government dispatched Mr. C. Wardrop as the Chief Commissioner for Transcaucasia.

Recognition of Small Republics

In January, 1920, the three republics were granted de facto recognition by the Allied Supreme Council in Paris, but the said recognition was not granted until it was absolutely certain that General Denikin's armies had been completely overpowered by the Bolsheviks. Since then Georgia and Azerbaijan have come face to face with the Bolshevik forces, and the expectation that the Bolsheviks will not make further advances has not been justified.

The first move was to overthrow the Azerbaijan Republic and pave the way for the conquest of Transcaucasia. The promised help from the allied countries for defensive purposes has entirely failed in the estimation of the informant of The Christian Science Monitor. Under those circumstances, and without allied assistance of any kind, there was nothing left to Azerbaijan but to seek to make the best terms with the Bolsheviks they could. At this stage Turkish emissaries like Nuri Pasha made their appearance and persuaded Azerbaijan that under the existing secret agreement between the Russian Bolsheviks and the Turks they would respect the independence of Azerbaijan and would only ask for passage of troops to be

sent to Persia, and to use Baku as a base for transporting arms and munitions to the forces of Mustapha Kemal. Moreover, there was a force of rather threatening magnitude in the large number of working men on the Baku oilfields, composed of mixed nationalities and always a turbulent element in that city. They certainly favored a complete understanding with the Russian Bolsheviks, hoping that they would be able to overthrow the existing government of Azerbaijan, which has ably resisted their radical attempts at dislocation of the country.

Armenia Makes Peace

At this time, fresh trouble broke out between the armed forces of Azerbaijan and Armenia in the disputed areas and on April 27, a small force of Bolshevik troops first made its entry into Baku. A British naval mission, composed of 35 members, on its way to Persia, was arrested by the Bolsheviks, and a demand has been presented for the release of important Turkish notables now at Malta. Curiously enough the Italian mission has been given full diplomatic immunity, but the representatives of neighboring republics have been imprisoned.

At this stage it was obvious that Georgia and Armenia had to try their utmost to make peace with the Bolsheviks and as a matter of fact, the Armenian Government was changed and more radical people introduced into the cabinet. The Russian Bolsheviks have tried to attack Georgia from the east, along the railway, and their attempts have been frustrated. On May 10 Georgia concluded a peace treaty with Bolshevik Russia and got full recognition of her independence. On May 21 a small Bolshevik force arrived at the Persian port of Enzeli and almost coincident with this event was the admission of Mr. Krassin's delegation into Great Britain.

Allies' Passive Attitude

With the situation full of possibilities, the three Transcaucasian republics expected they would be given full assistance by the Allies in order to resist the forces of disorder, but instead of this policy, maintained the informant of The Christian Science Monitor, an attitude of passive observation was maintained by them. The Turkish treaty has

brought about the complete dismemberment of what used to be the Ottoman Empire. The position of Armenia becomes once more critical and every hope of America taking the mandate is eliminated.

In the opinion of the informant of The Christian Science Monitor, the position in Transcaucasia in general is most dangerous just now. "If the Allies intend to seriously prevent anarchy in the Middle East," he states, "the remedy which they will have to adopt in order to regain their lost opportunities must be radical. The assistance of big financial and commercial organizations must be asked, as the large amount of profits to be gained will induce them to render economical help which no allied government could do at present, in consideration of their overloaded budgets. The center of gravity has moved from the Balkans toward Asia Minor and the Middle East in general."

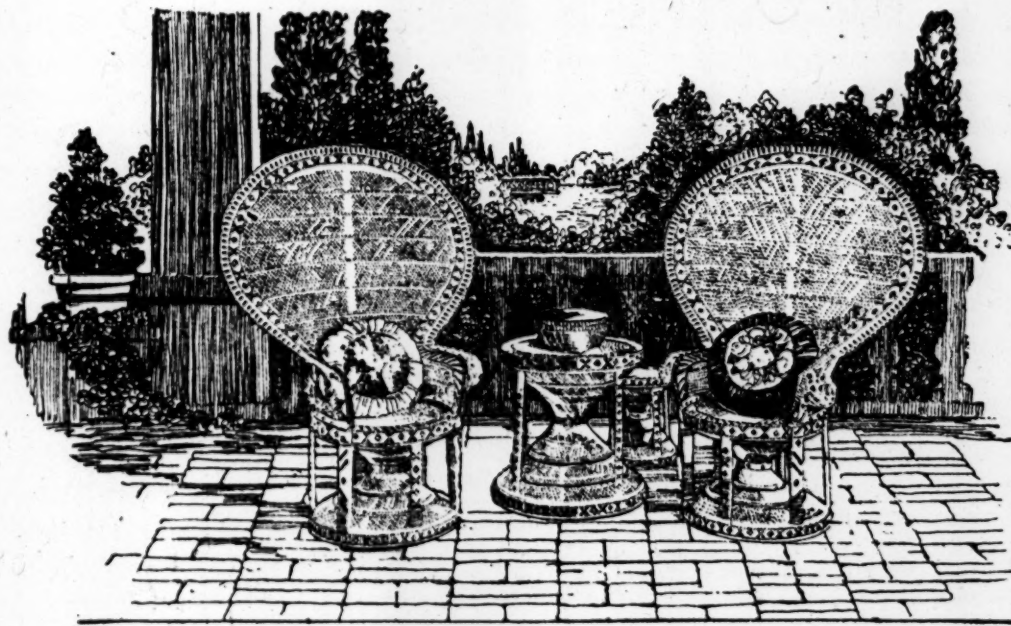
New Muhammadan Ideals

Important issues are at stake in this region and events will force the powers to be watchful and take energetic measures. There are three factors to be taken into consideration, first, the ever increasing self-consciousness of the Muhammadan masses along the line of asserting nationality. The so-called Pan-Islamic idea is on the wane and the celebrated influence of Turkey over other Muhammadans has failed. There is no doubt that the increased ambition of Egyptian Muhammadans does not in any way clamor for the restoration of its old dependency on Turkey, but it wants to develop along individual lines.

There is also no doubt that the Arab Kingdom, now detached from the former Turkish Empire, is bound to reassert the glory of the ancient Arab civilization. Persia, the most ancient Muhammadan power, does not feel its religious affinity with Turkey and these processes of development of the Muhammadan masses in the Middle East along national lines, can only be interrupted if Russia maintains her imperialistic ambitions.

The present dealings of the Bolsheviks with the Muhammadans cannot be regarded as a question of permanent policy, but it is maintained for tactical reasons in order to direct the hostility of Muhammadans against the British Empire.

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Peacock or Mandarin chairs are well known because of their pronounced decorative qualities.

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Peacock sofa or seat, extremely striking for a large porch or terrace, \$175.

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Gloucester Hammock, of 12 oz. khaki, with spring and mattress, \$25.

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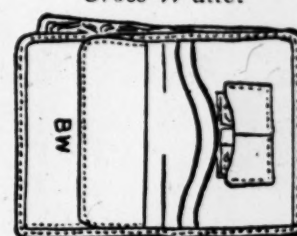
It would be difficult to define an elephant, although one would know an elephant if he saw one. It would be equally difficult to specify the qualities that mark CROSS goods—but they have all the marks.

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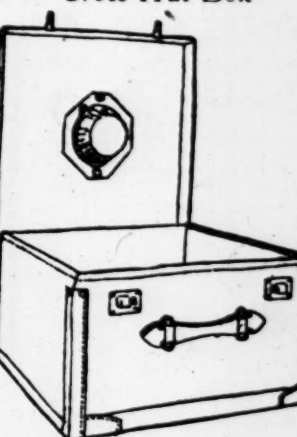
Unusual design. Colored fancy silk, attractive silk lining, mirror, framed kid-lined coin compartment in center. Designed metal frame and lab. soft handle. Bag 8 1/2 inches deep.....\$19.88

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Of tan pig-skin, silk lining; full length secret bill pocket, card and stamp pockets; size 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches.....\$12.45 Black pin seal.....\$12.18

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Of black enamel cloth covering, two side locks, cretonne lining, two side pockets, removable hat forms, 20x12. Round hat boxes of same material from.....\$14.00

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For men: tan alligator fluffed calf-skin leather, satin lining, 14-kt. gold clasp fastening. Comprising: Tie case 14 1/2 x 4 1/2 inches.....\$18.38 Handkerchief case, size 6 1/2 inches square, folded.....\$13.13 Collar bag, with extra pocket for buttons, 7-inch diameter.....\$19.95

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Consisting of pitcher, 6 glasses and spoons. Of hand-cut crystal "clover" design. Set, without tray.....\$28.35 Serving tray, as illustrated, extra-solid mahogany inlaid border, glass covering. Size 25x13 1/2 inches. Unfilled.....\$19.50

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COURT OF JUSTICE SITS AT THE HAGUE

Treaty of Versailles Alone Contains Three Cases in Which International Court Is Called Upon to Play Important Part

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The meeting of the International Commission of Jurists, which took place at the Palace of Peace at The Hague on June 16, 1920, was held in conformity with Article 14 of the covenant of the League of Nations, and with the decision of the council of the League of Nations on February 13. The article referred to reads as follows:

"The council shall formulate and submit to the members of the League for adoption, plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice. The court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it. The court may also give an advisory opinion upon any dispute or question referred to it by the council or by the assembly."

Ideas Elaborated in 1907
By convening a committee of eminent jurists instructed to prepare a scheme for a permanent court of international justice, the council of the League of Nations has taken steps to carry out one of the most important articles of the covenant.

The Commission of Jurists is the direct outcome of the ideas elaborated by the second peace conference of 1907. This conference, itself the outcome of one held in 1899, had begun an important work, but necessarily imperfect from the point of view of the peaceful solution of international disputes. It established the system of mediation and arbitration (so-called "bons offices") but went no further. That is to say, it limited itself to organizing the application of justice by arbitration to international law.

Opinions of Work Varied

The opinions expressed on the work done at The Hague have been very varied. These ranged from the most profound skepticism to the highest idealism. The great events that have happened since that time have proved that those were right who attached a moral and practical value to The Hague conventions without, however, expecting that they would prevent serious disputes from ending the war.

Léon Bourgeois explained wherein arbitration failed when he presented his report on the organization of an international court of justice at the council meeting of the League of Nations on February 13 last. He said: "While becoming more and more frequent, arbitration was still only an incident in the life of nations; it knew no law but the convenience of the states which, sure of their right or distrustful of their military strength, would consent to accept its verdict."

"Free as they were to accept or refuse the arbitrator's services, wholly free to select who those arbitrators should be, the powers were no less free to settle the order of procedure suitable for the settlement of their disputes; there were times, indeed, when they found this liberty truly embarrassing."

Organization Criticized

The imperfections pointed out by Mr. Bourgeois arise from the actual organization of arbitration by the Hague convention. These conventions do not establish a permanent court, but only a body of judges from which the nations in litigation can choose competent arbitrators if they agree to submit their dispute to arbitration. It is to be noted that according to the Hague conventions there is no general obligation for the nations to resort to arbitration. In each special case an agreement must be concluded between the parties.

One of the inevitable consequences of the voluntary nature of arbitration is that even in cases where arbitration tribunals have given judgment according to a basic rule which represents an innovation in international law, the development of international law has only been furthered in a very small degree, the cases being too various and too far apart. The objection to arbitration, not unjustly raised, is its character; which is voluntary from every point of view, its lack of any real permanent organ and its powerlessness to establish a series of precedents capable of meeting the deficiencies in recognized international law, or to stabilize the doubtful points in this branch of jurisprudence.

Arbitration Not Excluded

The court of justice does not exclude the possibility of arbitration. It would be erroneous to suppose, from the comparison made between arbitration and the court of justice, that the latter should replace the former. On the contrary, these two systems of peaceful settlement of international disputes seemed destined to work side by side, each in its own sphere. In practice it might not always be easy to draw an exact line between the two; theoretically, however, the difference would seem to be clear enough. Purely legal matters will presumably be taken before the court of justice. Political differences such as the conflict of interests will, on the other hand, probably be taken before a court of arbitration.

Nations may not yet seem ready to compose their disputes by legal methods, and an attempt to forward

the moral development of the human race would possibly only tend to impair the authority of the court. Also, it should not be forgotten that in the constitution of several of the most civilized states, arbitration still occupies an important position side by side with the Courts of Justice.

Urgent Need for Court

There is undoubtedly an urgent need for a permanent court of international justice. It has sometimes been said that it would be better to postpone the foundation of a Court of International Justice, to a period further removed from the disturbed conditions caused by the great war in which Europe is still living. The advocates of this policy possibly forget that certain clauses of the recent treaties of peace have to be put into execution. In the case of the Treaty of Versailles alone, there are three instances in which the court of justice is called upon to play an important part.

In order to insure the carrying out of these articles of the Treaty, it is urgently necessary to establish the court of justice, and it seems probable that the legal authority, whose establishment by the League of Nations is prescribed, will be the permanent court. It should be noted that a number of countries in deciding to undertake the obligations of membership of the League of Nations, did so, among other reasons, in the hope that they might take part without avoidable delay in the institution of this permanent court of international justice, which they look upon as one of the best means of preserving universal peace, and of developing the moral education of the human race.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Steel Head Indorses Prohibition
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Probably there is no man better qualified to give an expert and withal unprejudiced opinion as to the effect of prohibition on the industrial and economic life of the United States than Elbert H. Gary, the head of the United States Steel Corporation, who declares unequivocally that it has been beneficial. Mr. Gary's comment on the economic benefits of prohibition was made in connection with a statement of his views on business conditions issued by him on the eve of his departure for Europe.

"The prohibition laws have had marked effect," he said. "In nearly every newspaper one will read of fewer inmates of prisons, almshouses, and hospitals, and larger balances in savings institutions, and better, cleaner, and healthier conditions in the dwellings, all on account of prohibition. Testimony on this subject is accumulated day by day. From an economic pecuniary standpoint, I think a large majority of the people of this country are in favor of prohibition, and it is pleasing to note that the large numbers of workmen, so far as I am informed, subscribe to this view."

Evidence Continues to Gather
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Figures gathered by the Anti-Saloon League of this state add to the great store of evidence of the economic benefits of prohibition which has been accumulating ever since wartime prohibition went into effect more than a year ago. They are tersely outlined in a bulletin as follows:

"In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the arrests for all causes in January and February, 1919, were 17,924 and in 1920 they fell to 5,034 or more than 50 per cent. There are now 1100 empty cells which were formerly filled."

"In Chicago, Illinois, two municipal courts handling criminal cases have been closed because of lack of cases. In Peoria (formerly the world's greatest whiskey center) there were only 6 inmates in the workhouse, where formerly the average was over 200."

"In East St. Louis, Illinois, opposite St. Louis and notorious for its liquor-inspired race riots, with a large alien population, there was not a prisoner in the city jail on March 5, 1920."

"In Hartford, Connecticut, the prisoners in jail under sentence were reduced from 197, in September 30, 1916, to 57, February 1, 1920. In New Haven the prisoners during the same period were reduced from 380 to 82."

"In Columbus, Ohio, which has a population of 250,000, there was not a single arrest for any cause during 24 hours of the week of March 20-27."

"In Detroit, Michigan, the total arrests in 1917 were 19,309, which fell to 6,248 in 1919, due to prohibition."

"In Buffalo, New York, the arrests for drunkenness fell from 2761 in January, 1919, to 1012 in January, 1920. In Erie County, New York, (Buffalo) the number of inmates in the penitentiary was also reduced."

"San Francisco, California, had 4,105 arrests in February, 1919, which fell to 1,988 in February, 1920."

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CANADIANS TO HOLD DRINK PLEBISCITES

October Campaign Will Exceed in Combined Effort Anything of Its Kind Attempted North of the Boundary Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—October will see one of the biggest campaigns that Canada has ever witnessed; for during that month plebiscites will be held in five provinces and in the Yukon on the question of prohibiting the importation of liquor into their respective areas. These provinces are Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia. The campaign will exceed in combined effort anything of its kind that has been attempted north of the international boundary line.

The prohibition hosts would, in any event, conduct a vigorous campaign; but there is reason to believe that the result of the recent plebiscite in New Brunswick has fired the prohibitionists in the other provinces with a determination not only to equal, but to outdo what the Province down by the sea has done. It is usual for these movements to pass from the west to the east, the prairie provinces having led in the abolition of the bar and the liquor shop; but this time the movement has started in the east and is traveling westward. By the time it reaches the Pacific, it will have assumed the proportions of a veritable tidal wave.

Campaign Methods

Through the very successful Victory Loan campaigns, Canadians have, during the last few years, learned much about campaign methods. So thoroughly has the work of training workers been done, that to conduct other successful campaigns it is but necessary to adopt much of the old methods and machinery and to lay hands on experienced workers. These campaigns, together with past plebiscites, have taught the friends of prohibition what is expected of them; to call upon them is all that remains to be done. Moreover, the prohibition movement has drawn to itself much of the enthusiasm that used to be found in the political organizations, which, for the time being, are shattered.

The Ontario referendum committee, with headquarters at Toronto, has made extensive plans for the conducting of the campaign in that Province. From Toronto every city and county in the Province will be organized. For the organizing of the smaller units, that is the municipalities and the polling districts, the county organization is depended on. The latter will arrange for speakers and, in general, will be responsible for the details of the campaign within its own boundaries. This division of work sets the central organization free for the general directing of the movement. A large army of speakers will be employed to campaign the Province, many thousands of tons of literature will be distributed, while colored posters and pictorial folders will be extensively used. Moving pictures will also be made use of as another means of driving home the truth. Nothing that argument or persuasion can do to secure results will be left undone.

Ontario "Run-Running"

In Ontario the cause of prohibition is being much helped through the "run-running" that has been a feature in the southwestern portion of the Province, of which Windsor is the center. The scenes there enacted have so disgusted the public and have so opened its eyes to the possibilities of evil that would attend the sale, or general distribution of liquor, that it is more determined than ever to keep the door barred. At Ottawa, the bad effects following the sale of liquor at Hull and its environs are a splendid object lesson, teaching anew the evils of intemperance.

There is every reason to think that the victory recorded in New Brunswick will be repeated in all the provinces where a plebiscite will be taken this fall. Save in the Province of Quebec, there is nothing to indicate that prohibition sentiment is less strong than it was during the war period. Canada has never enjoyed anything like the degree of prosperity that she has experienced since the cessation of the profitable munitions business, savings deposits in the chartered banks continue to grow rapidly. Store bills are settled promptly because the leak to the bar room and the liquor shop has, in all the provinces but one, been stopped.

Argument Exploded

The old argument that the liquor traffic is needed because it produces so much revenue has been exploded. Canada under prohibition—or virtually so—save in one province—is now raising nearly three times as much revenue as she did when the sale of liquor was generally permitted. In 1915 the federal revenue on ordinary account was \$133,000,000; last year it was \$380,000,000. During the last three months of the present fiscal year it has mounted even higher, a partial explanation being that the public, having ceased to waste tens of millions of dollars a year on drink, is contributing more heavily to the new taxes that have been levied. A person who would now seriously contend in Canada that the liquor traffic is necessary as a revenue producer would be laughed to scorn.

The cause of prohibition is also being helped through the realization that, in spite of all the social unrest that has followed in the wake of the war, there has been comparatively little violence. On every hand it is admitted that, had bars been open during the Labor troubles, and while the soldiers were being demobilized, great damage to both life and property would have resulted from one end of the Dominion to the other. Labor realizes this quite as much as does Capital.

Farmers for Prohibition

The organized farmers are also a great force for prohibition. In Ontario and in the prairie provinces their influence in this respect has been powerfully felt. Persons prominent in the liquor traffic are not in any way connected with the agrarian movement, nor have they the slightest influence on it. Every accession to its ranks means added strength to the prohibition forces.

Woman suffrage is another influence that will help to retain the measure of prohibition which the war forced upon the country. The women voters make assurance doubly sure. The example of the United States is also having a powerful influence upon Canada, public opinion generally seeing, in the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, a finishing blow to the liquor traffic in the republic. Driven out of the United States, Canadians generally hold that it is unthinkable that the drink evil should be permitted to take refuge in Canada.

IMMIGRATION IN CANADA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—European immigrants are now passing through Montreal by the thousand bound for the Canadian West, where great numbers of them will take up land. In addition to the British Isles, every allied and neutral country in continental Europe is represented by the newcomers. Every steamer arriving in the St. Lawrence is full to overflowing, and the class of the new Canadian settler was never higher. The vessels of one steamship company alone handled 26,126 passengers in two months, and of this total 15,350 avowed their intention of settling in the Dominion. A few days ago a party of 65 stalwart Dutchmen passed through Montreal bound for Alberta, where they are taking farms. The majority of them were accompanied by their families, the industrious, careful households of rural Holland, and the party represented among them capital to the extent of \$80,000. Every one of these sturdy Dutchmen had spent his entire life farming in Holland, and in addition to being a staunch, honest type, the party represented a wealth of experience in many lines of agriculture.

MOCK HEARING AS CITIZENSHIP STUDY

Boston League of Women Voters Committee Prepares a One-Act Play That Is Designed for the Instruction of New Voters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—A mock legislative hearing, in the form of a one-act play and designed to make citizenship study entertaining as well as instructive, has been prepared by the committee on education for citizenship of the Boston League of Women Voters. For purposes of dramatic unity conditions all over the country have been concentrated in one imaginary state, so that use of the play may be equally valuable anywhere in the United States.

Though the play is primarily for acting before citizenship classes, the mere reading of it is not without considerable possibility for personal profit and enjoyment. It is entitled "Senate Bill 575," and was written by Miss Eugenia Brooks Frothingham to show how a legislative hearing is conducted. It is intended to enable those who live too far from the state capital for conveniently visiting the statehouse, to gain a clearer idea of this phase of the work of the General Court. This play is the first of a series in which it is planned to present the various phases of government in a vivid and entertaining way.

Taking for her subject that which would be one of the chief planks in any women's platform, the prohibition of child labor, the author not only has illustrated how this process in law-making is carried on, but has used authentic and interesting subject matter in the mouths of her characters.

Realistic details in addition to a faithful adherence to the main current of procedure of actual legislative hearings gives promise that the play will accomplish its commendable purpose. True to fact some of those who come to attend the hearing in the play have all sorts of humorous difficulty in finding the room in which the hearing is

to be held, and there are those who are overawed by their own presence in such a "mighty" place. These soon learn, however, by watching other women experienced in such doings, that woman's opportunity and responsibility in behalf of the community are such as to overtop any anticipatory fear that she may have had as to herself taking part in the forwarding of good government.

Soon learning that the statehouse is not such a "dreadful place," that their mere presence at the hearing is not only desired but likely to be a vital factor in helping the members of the legislative committee to make their decisions for or against a bill, women in the play, attending a hearing for the first time, are somewhat patriotically awakened as to participation in civic effort.

A bit of lobbying—the kind that is based upon reasonable argument and statement of facts—is introduced in the first scene. "Room 243" is found too small for the hearing because of the big interest on the part of the people, so it is conducted in the auditorium. The gavel of the chairman sounds, the hearing is on. The division of the time allotted to proponents and opponents is announced. The woman conducting the case for the proponents takes the floor.

The play presents the arguments of the supporters of the bill against child labor, showing that they keep straight to the point at issue, and are humanitarian from first to last, so that any honest thinker could but agree with their purpose. The weakness and insincerity, at least, portrayed in the statements of the opponents, however, is so apparent in the play that a novice may detect it. Furthermore, the play is intended to present a true picture of much of the opposition to constructive measures that still rears itself in legislative halls.

TEACHERS GIVEN MORE PAY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

FRESNO, California.—As nearly as it is possible to determine at the present time, the high school teachers of Fresno during the coming year will receive an average of \$2336. The high school salaries will be paid independent of the special tax.

BONUSES PAID SUGAR PLANTATION LABOR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Bonus payments to Hawaiian sugar plantation laborers during June amounted to \$11.5 per cent of their monthly wages. The bonus is based on the price of raw sugar on the New York market, and the average price from May 16 to June 15, inclusive, the bonus month, was 21.305 cents.

The lowest wage received by a plantation laborer is \$20 a month, although large numbers of laborers receive considerably more. In order to secure the bonus, a laborer must work 29 days a month. Seventy-five per cent of the bonus is paid the laborer with his monthly wages, the remaining 25 per cent being retained by the plantation to be paid over to him at the end of the bonus year. Thus the laborer who has worked the required number of days per month has a considerable sum of money coming to him at the end of the 12 months, and the amount will be exceptionally large this year due to the unusually high price of raw sugar.

REPORT ON HEARST PAPERS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The executive committee of the Vancouver Canadian Club some time ago appointed a subcommittee of three to investigate the newspapers, magazines and news services controlled by Hearst interests which are coming into this city and to report as to their anti-British character. The committee brought in the following report which was adopted unanimously: "Your committee reports from its investigations that the publications and news services controlled by Hearst are inimical to the best interests of the British Empire and some or all are detrimental to the Canadian spirit. We recommend that the federal government be asked to investigate the same and to take such steps as it thinks best to exclude them or otherwise deal with them." It was decided to send copies of the resolution to Ottawa and to the convention of the Association of Canadian Clubs in Montreal.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWEDLessened Business Activity Does
Not Portend Depression, as
Production Is Still Far Short
of Consumptive Demand

With the decline that has taken place in commodity prices is to be heard the frequently expressed opinion that there will be a business panic or depression. There is little or no ground for such an assumption. Business has slowed down somewhat and may become still quieter, but there is no reason to believe that any serious consequences will occur soon or in the remote future. Business had been forging ahead at a rate faster than could be promotive of permanently beneficial results. Prices mounted to artificial heights. It was a good thing when they began to decline even though it meant a slowing down of business. But the foundation of good business along normal lines has been laid. The law of supply and demand is likely to govern as it always has done. Production is still far below consumptive demand in nearly every line of industry. This is particularly true in railroad equipment, houses, coal, oil, steel, and food-stuffs.

Much Depends Upon Crops

This condition of things prevails not only throughout the United States, but in Europe as well. It may be several years before the world has been restored to a normal condition. Everything was allowed to run down during the war, and until restoration has been complete, there will be a demand for everything required to put things in proper shape. This means that business should be fairly good, particularly if world crops are good. World crop prospects at present are propitious. It is the opinion of conservative people that when prices recede further general business is bound to improve, and that it is chiefly the expectation of a further decline in prices that is holding things back now. With the enormous wealth that will be added to the world if the crops turn out well a great impetus will be given to industry, for multitudes of necessities, undertakings are only awaiting proper credit facilities before they are begun.

Tight Money Market

It had been hoped earlier in the year that the present interval between the mid-year's tax payments, disbursements, etc., and the real beginning of crop moving would develop a fairly pronounced relaxation in the money market, but it is now evident that any such hopes were somewhat too sanguine.

There is some strengthening of reserve positions in general, and a scattered lessening of borrowing urgency in a few lines of trade, but the money tension as a whole shows no appreciable relief. It will take a long period of credit conservation, in the opinion of most bankers, to restore a normally comfortable market. One much-desired contribution in this respect will be a further retrenchment in the cost of government, as expressed in expenditures and taxes.

The main obstacle to a working out of the monetary congestion is still, as a whole, the disturbed state of transportation, both on the railways and at the ports. The consequent handicapping of goods movements to market and "freezing" of credits are still to be measured in very many millions. It is the natural and earnest hope of both business and banking that the railroad wage award will mark a further step in progress toward more efficient transportation.

Decline in Borrowings

A considerable reduction in street loans has accompanied the dull trading in the New York stock market of recent weeks. Call loans are now placed at around \$900,000,000, an average decline of more than \$1,000,000 daily in the last month. Compared with the loan account last fall, estimated at that time to have been about \$1,600,000,000, the present volume of borrowings represents a decline of more than 40 per cent.

Although the normal pre-war level of street loans is difficult to estimate, some bankers place that total around \$750,000,000. Although the gap between that figure and the present loan account of \$900,000,000 is more than taken up by loans on Liberty bonds and additional securities listed on the stock exchange, it is pointed out that the huge depreciation in the value of railroad securities pretty nearly balances the added loans occasioned by additional securities put on the market in recent years.

Foreign Exchange

Another drop in sterling exchange this week was the feature of the foreign exchange market. This indicates a further large influx of grain bills and is also, according to London advices, to be connected with the uncertainty of the situation regarding France's position as to her share of the Anglo-French loan maturity. It is thought in London that France may suddenly start buying dollars by way of London.

Continued recession in Argentine exchange has brought that rate down to about 10 per cent discount, or a reversal of conditions a year ago when the dollar, in Argentina was at a similar discount. Should it prove necessary, it is thought possible that Argentina might transfer to this side some of the balances held in London.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/2	136 3/4
Am Car & Fdry	136 1/2	136 3/4	136 1/2	136 3/4
Am Inter Corp	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Am Loco	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
Am Smelter	59 1/2	59 3/4	59 1/2	59 3/4
Am Sugar	124 1/2	124 3/4	124 1/2	124 3/4
Am T & T	94 1/2	94 3/4	94 1/2	94 3/4
Am Woolen	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Aracoma	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/2	58 3/4
Atchafalpa	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
At Gulf & W I	157 1/2	157 3/4	157 1/2	157 3/4
Bald Loco	118 1/2	118 3/4	118 1/2	118 3/4
B & O	112 1/2	112 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
Bush Steel	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Can Pac	122 1/2	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 3/4
Can Leather	61 1/2	61 3/4	61 1/2	61 3/4
Chandler	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Chic M & S P	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Chic R & I Pac	37 1/2	37 3/4	37 1/2	37 3/4
Chino	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Corn Prod	98 1/2	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Cruce Steel	153 1/2	153 3/4	153 1/2	153 3/4
Cuba Cane Sug	47 1/2	47 3/4	47 1/2	47 3/4
End-Johnson	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Gen Electric	142 1/2	142 3/4	142 1/2	142 3/4
Gen Motors	28 1/2	28 3/4	28 1/2	28 3/4
Goodrich	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Inspiration	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Int Paper	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Invisible Oil	44 1/2	44 3/4	44 1/2	44 3/4
Kennecott	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Marine	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
Marine pf	83 1/2	83 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Mex Pet	133 1/2	133 3/4	133 1/2	133 3/4
Midvale	40 1/2	40 3/4	40 1/2	40 3/4
Mo Pac	26 1/2	26 3/4	26 1/2	26 3/4
N Y Cent	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
N Y N H & H	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
No Pacific	71 1/2	71 3/4	71 1/2	71 3/4
Pan Am Pet	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
Pan Am Pet B	96 1/2	96 3/4	96 1/2	96 3/4
Penn	33 1/2	33 3/4	33 1/2	33 3/4
Pierce-Arrow	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
Punta Alegre	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
Rep I & S U	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Reading	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Rocky Mt of N Y	76 1/2	76 3/4	76 1/2	76 3/4
Shinlar	80 1/2	80 3/4	80 1/2	80 3/4
So Pac	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
So Rail	29 1/2	29 3/4	29 1/2	29 3/4
Studebaker	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Stromberg	90 1/2	90 3/4	90 1/2	90 3/4
Texas Co	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 3/4
Texas Pacific	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
Trans Oil	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
U S Pac	116 1/2	116 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
U S Realty	57 1/2	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
U S Rubber	92 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
U S Steel	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
Utah Copper	87 1/2	87 3/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Vanadium	85 1/2	85 3/4	85 1/2	85 3/4
Warrington	70 1/2	70 3/4	70 1/2	70 3/4
Westinghouse	48 1/2	48 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Wills-Over	18 1/2	18 3/4	18 1/2	18 3/4
Total sales	494,700	shares.		

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 3/4
Lib 4 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4
Lib 5 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 3/4
Lib 6 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 3/4
Lib 7 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 3/4
Lib 8 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 3/4
Lib 9 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 3/4
Lib 10 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 3/4
Lib 11 1/2	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 3/4
Lib 12 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2	77 1/2	77 3/4
Lib 13 1/2	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 3/4
Lib 14 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 3/4
Lib 15 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 3/4
Lib 16 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 3/4
Lib 17 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 3/4
Lib 18 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 3/4
Lib 19 1/2	70 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 3/4
Lib 20 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 3/4
Lib 21 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 3/4
Lib 22 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 3/4
Lib 23 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 3/4
Lib 24 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 3/4
Lib 25 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 3/4
Lib 26 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 3/4
Lib 27 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2	62 3/4
Lib 28 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 3/4
Lib 29 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 3/4
Lib 30 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 3/4
Lib 31 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 3/4
Lib 32 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 3/4
Lib 33 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 3/4
Lib 34 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	55 1/2	55 3/4
Lib 35 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 3/4
Lib 36 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 3/4
Lib 37 1/2	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 3/4
Lib 38 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 3/4
Lib 39 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 3/4
Lib 40 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 3/4
Lib 41 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 3/4
Lib 42 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 3/4
Lib 43 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 3/4
Lib 44 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 3/4
Lib 45 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 3/4
Lib 46 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 3/4
Lib 47 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 3/4
Lib 48 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 3/4
Lib 49 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 3/4
Lib 50 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 3/4
Lib 51 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 3/4
Lib 52 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 3/4
Lib 53 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 3/4
Lib 54 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 3/4
Lib 55 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 3/4
Lib 56 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	33 1/2	33 3/4
Lib 57 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 3/4
Lib 58 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 3/4
Lib 59 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 3/4
Lib 60 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 3/4
Lib 61 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 3/4
Lib 62 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 3/4
Lib 63 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 3/4
Lib 64 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 3/4
Lib 65 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 3/4
Lib 66 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 3/4
Lib 67 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 3/4
Lib 68 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 3/4
Lib 69 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 3/4
Lib 70 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 3/4
Lib 71 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 3/4
Lib 72 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 3/4
Lib 73 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 3/4
Lib 74 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 3/4
Lib 75 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 3/4
Lib 76 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 3/4
Lib 77 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 3/4
Lib 78 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 3/4
Lib 79 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 3/4
Lib 80 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 3/4
Lib 81 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 3/4
Lib 82 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 3/4
Lib 83 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 3/4
Lib 84 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 3/4
Lib 85 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 3/4
Lib 86 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 3/4
Lib 87 1/2	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 3/4
Lib 88 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 3/4
Lib 89 1/2	1/2	1 1/2	1/2	1/4
Lib 90 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 91 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 92 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 93 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 94 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 95 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 96 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 97 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 98 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 99 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4
Lib 100 1/2	0 1/2	1 1/2	0 1/2	0 3/4

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5s	99 1/2	99 3/4	99 1/2	99 3/4
Belgian 7 1/2	100 1/2	100 3/4	100 1/2	100 3/4
C of Paris 6s	93 1/2	93 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
C of Marcelline 6s	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
C of Lyons 6s	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
C of Bordeaux 6s	84 1/2	84 3/4	84 1/2	84 3/4
Swiss 3 1/2	103 1/2	103 3/4	103 1/2	103 3/4
U S King 5 1/2	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/2	121 3/4
U S King 6 1/2	121 1/2	121 3/4	121 1/2	121 3/4

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RESOLUTE EVENS
THE CUP SERIES

American Yacht Finishes Well
Ahead of the Challenger in the
Fourth Race, Making Today's
Contest the Deciding Struggle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ABOARD UNITED STATES DESTROYER SEMMES, OFF SANDY HOOK, New Jersey—Resolute, winning the fourth race for the America's Cup Friday by 9m. 58s., corrected time, made the series stand two all, the American victory giving the defender one more chance today to successfully defend the famous international yachting trophy against Shamrock IV. At noon today challenger and defender came to the line in the contest which will decide whether the cup is to remain in custody of the New York Yacht Club, or whether Sir Thomas Lipton is to realize his ambition of 21 years and take the trophy back across the Atlantic with him to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club.

Today's course will be 15 miles to windward and 15 miles return, and the green sloop must show better form than she did yesterday if her owner is not to be put to the trouble of challenging for the cup again. It is probably not far from the fact to say that the challenger's larger spread of canvas and the advantage it gives her running is all that stands between her and defeat today. Upon the 15-mile run home she must depend for the victory which will prevent her from going down in history as the fourth Lipton failure, which is to say that the result of the series may not be known with any certainty until the yachts are fairly well down the last 15 miles of the run home.

The weather man has little to say about today that is encouraging. He finds squalls in the morning's offing and he ventures that conditions off the Hook will be something like Friday's. If he is right, they will be fairly acceptable and should make a fair race without too many flukes. For Friday, the yachts sped around the 30-mile triangle in less than four hours, the four-knot breeze increasing to eight before the first mark was turned, and then whipping out to 12 and 14 on the second leg before a sudden squall squelched it back to near six on the third. Fastest time was made on the second leg, when on close reach Shamrock tore off 10 miles in 50m. and 18s. and Resolute in 51m. 28s.

It was presumed that the course Friday would favor the challenger but nothing is more uncertain than paper predictions of what a yacht race between two such closely matched boats may bring forth. The first leg was to windward, the other two were a close and a broad reach, the latter hauling, close to the finish, into a run. Since Resolute is superior in windward work and Shamrock was supposed to excel in reaching, the challenger, with the windward leg and only one-third of the race behind her, was expected to overtake the defender on the two reaches, and her friends hope that she would gain enough on them to make up what she had lost to windward and the time allowance besides.

What actually happened was most disappointing to the green sloop's friends. They were encouraged when they learned that Resolute had gained only 1m. 48s. on the windward leg, and this did not look like too much for Shamrock to overcome by reaching. The challenger improved in windward work, Capt. W. P. Burton succeeding in pointing her higher than he had been able to do in the previous races.

Turning the first mark, with the wind strengthening and hauled so that the broad reach had narrowed to a close one, Captain Burton had a fair chance of overhauling Capt. C. F. Adams. He needed about three minutes and a half gain on each of the two reaching legs to send him over the line a winner, and that, judging by Shamrock's ability reaching as previously shown, did not seem too great a handicap.

But that ability was not the same yesterday, or else Resolute is a much better reaching boat than her work previously had shown. The second leg, an extremely fast one, with both yachts tearing along in a real burst of speed for the first time since the first race, did give Shamrock a gain, not of 3m. but of only 44s. Shamrock had failed to show what had been expected of her and at the second turn her chances of winning had about faded, and apparently nothing but a mishap to Resolute, like the one that caused her to withdraw from the first race, would save the day for the challenger.

The unexpected happened, but it worked out all in the American's favor. A squall was seen approaching from the northwest. Captain Burton's club topsail was his smaller one, the change having cut the time allowance from 7m. 1s. to 6m. 40s. But although Resolute made no move toward similar action, Captain Burton hurried a man aloft and took in his club topsail. For a time it was that the clubs lashing at the gaff had given away, and this theory might be borne out by the fact that after the squall Captain Burton raised, not the former sail, but a working topsail.

But it is more likely that it was the imminence of the squall that chased the club topsail down the broadside of the mainsail in a hurry. Before that Shamrock had found that her jib topsail was not helping her, and that had already come down. So that she went into the squall with lower headsails and mainsail only set, while the defender carried club topsail, mainsail, and lower headsails.

It must be admitted that Shamrock was also handicapped somewhat by her failure or perhaps inability to use her club topsail again. The small working topsail did little good in comparison with the pull she needed aloft.

The combination of squall, club topsail experience and indecision in sail setting gave Resolute a gain on the last leg of 2m. 14s., a most significant gain when it is remembered that reaching is supposed to be Shamrock's long suit. Resolute had gained both to windward and in the broad reach. She was excellent only in close reaching before a stiffer breeze. Today she may be expected to win out to windward, but probably not so much as in the last windward-leeward race on Wednesday, but the run home should tell the story.

The start was delayed an hour by a thick fog which lifted at 12:30 under a four knot south, southwest breeze. The committee avoided the possibility of a hauling wind blowing the windward leg out of the course, as it did last Tuesday, when Shamrock was favored by the changing of the last leg from a beat to a run. This time Resolute was assured of the windward work she likes when the committee laid the first leg south, southwest to windward.

Shamrock failed to take the weather berth at the start. Resolute on the starboard tack crossed 23s. ahead and began to work out to windward. In half an hour the defender was almost a quarter of a mile to windward and had gained slightly.

On the second tack Shamrock out-footed Resolute and at 2 o'clock seemed to draw ahead, but Adams to windward was closer to his course while Burton was an uncomfortable distance inshore. He was close to the fishnets off Monmouth Beach before he came about. Adams held to the port tack 2m., and when he came about a quarter of a mile lay between them.

Shamrock, still pointing off a bit further than Resolute, continued to outfoot her, and slowly, but surely, shortened the gap. Against this footing the defender was not working far enough to windward to justify a certain prediction that the race was hers. At 2:34 Resolute doused her baby jib, rounding the mark at 2:44:47, still on the starboard tack. While Resolute, raising a larger jib topsail jibed and eased off on the second leg. Dousing her baby jib, Shamrock jibed around the mark at 2:35:53 and, with a reaching jib topsail set, started after the defender. Her crew showed marked improvement in sail handling at the turn.

The yachts now began a 10-mile clip. Shamrock's jib topsail did not give her as much out of the wind as her skipper wished and at 2:50 he changed it, one that was more serviceable, but he did not seem to be drawing up as fast as had been expected. Resolute was holding her lead fairly firm and it looked as though she would lose not more than half a minute on this leg.

But at the turn Shamrock had gained 43s. Both found that their reaching jib topsails were not serving them well and took them in. Resolute set a smaller one immediately, but Shamrock continued under lower headsails only. They were making better time now than in any of the previous races. The wind had stiffened and a squall was coming in. Their second leg speed was about 12 knots and this increased on the homeward leg. At the second turn both were fortunate enough not to carry anything away but after about three miles of the leg had been left behind Shamrock's club topsail was taken down. From the Semmes it looked as though the lashing of the club on the gaff had given away. Just before the squall broke Resolute doused her club topsail.

The squall came at 3:50, the wind hauling to the west. Shamrock was favored by it and when the heavy rain set in and blotted them both out of sight, the challenger had nosed ahead. But when the rain ceased Resolute had regained the lead. Shamrock had raised a jib topsail and both skippers seemed to be in a quandary as to where the wind would come next.

At 4:02 the sun came out again. Shamrock raised a small working topsail and came about to the port tack, following a similar move by Captain Adams. It was then seen that their relative positions were about the same as before the squall. The wind had eased off and taken the speed out of the race. For a few moments they both wavered with little headway, then Resolute got a better breeze and footed a bit. But she lost it soon and Shamrock got another one.

The finish was a mile away and it was evident now that nothing could prevent a victory for the defender except a mishap. Resolute exchanged her baby jib for a larger one to catch more of the thin breeze. Shamrock gained and was about on a line with her rival. Captain Burton at 4:27 doused his jib topsail. Captain Adams followed, but Burton with a start of at least a minute on this sail shift was at least two minutes later than Adams in breaking out the new sail. Resolute's proved to be a balooner. Shamrock's was a reaching jib and they held it in stops for what seemed an interminably long time. It looked as if though her afterguard were trying to decide whether Adams, having chosen a balooner, they would change their reacher to follow suit. Finally the reacher was broken out.

Meanwhile Resolute had walked ahead. They were close upon the lights and Resolute with her balooner pulling well jibed and stood for it, while Shamrock about a mile astern, came along. Resolute finished at 4:39:25. The challenger under her heavy sail-spread was making less headway and still losing seconds, and she crossed at 4:43:06. The tacks in hours, minutes and seconds:

Resolute—Port, 00:07:56; starboard, 00:58:32; port (turn), 00:27:22; starboard (turn), 00:50:47; port, 00:05:35; starboard, 00:58:47; port, 00:28:22; starboard (turn), 00:02:14; port (turn), 00:50:23; port, 00:04:41; port, 00:26:50.

The summary:

	Resolute	Shamrock
Start	1 01 33	1 01 58
First Turn	2 34 47	2 36 58
Elapsed Time	1 33 14	1 35 02
Gain, first leg	1 58	2 27 18
Second Turn	3 25 49	3 27 18
Elapsed Time	3 25 49	3 27 18
Gain, second leg	1 12 36	1 15 50
Elapsed Time, second leg	2 14	4 43 06
Gain, third leg	3 37 52	3 41 10
Elapsed Time, third leg	4 39 25	4 43 06
Time Allowance by	6 40	
Corrected Time	3 31 12	3 41 10
Corrected gain, corrected time	4 39 25	4 43 06
Standing of Series—Resolute, 2; Shamrock, 2.		

NAVY WINS THE
EIGHT-OARED RACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—When people in one of the grandstands at the national regatta on Lake Quinsigamond yesterday afternoon started singing "My country, 'tis of thee," as the Navy crew seemed certain to win the intermediate eight-oared shell race, the crew became so disconcerted it seemed as if the race would be lost only 50ft. from the finish. The crew, however, picked up its form again and nosed across the finish line, while the spectators applauded. Otherwise it was "Duluth day," with Edward Ten Eyck's crews taking the junior eight and the intermediate fours. Crews coached by the elder Ten Eyck will hold the boards today.

Close contests developed in the association single shell race, with the contestants so well bunched at the finish that spectators along the shores were unable to tell the winner until an announcement was made. The senior quarter-mile dash was almost strictly confined to Philadelphia representatives. J. B. Kelly won it easily, although he did not break the lake record, as he had hoped to do. The races were clean and without accident. From the events yesterday and today will be chosen representatives of the United States at the Olympic games in Antwerp. Sundry weather brought threatening clouds and spectators were not out in such number as expected. Rowing conditions on the lake were excellent, however. The summary:

Junior Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, New Rochelle Boat Club, second; Norton Boat Club, Worcester, third; Springfield Boat Club, fourth; Tatasit Canoe Club, Worcester, fifth. Time—5m. 58s.

Intermediate Four-Oared Shells—Won by Duluth Boat Club, Navy Athletic Association, second. Time—7m. 35s.

Senior Quarter-Mile Dash—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper Boat Club, Philadelphia; Walter Rigling, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, second; G. W. Allison, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—1m. 27s.

Intermediate Single Sculls—Won by F. E. Murphy, New Rochelle Boat Club; John Power, St. Marys A. A., Halifax, second; A. J. Hurley, Potomac Boat Club, third; Robert Fish, Rockingham Boat Club, Springfield, fourth; William Bresnahan, Springfield Boat Club, fifth. Time—5m. 52s.

Senior International Four-Oared Shells—Won by Pennsylvania Boat Club, Duluth Boat Club, second; Century Boat Club, St. Louis, third. Time—7m. 16s.

Association Single Shells—Won by Louis Zohar, First Bohemian Club, New York; H. R. Heller, Atlanta Boat Club, New York, second; W. E. G. Gilmore, Bachelor Yacht Club, Philadelphia, third; Walter Rigling, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, fourth; Jeremiah Shea, Riverside Boat Club, Fifthbridge, fifth; Robert Duncan, Potomac Boat Club, sixth; G. W. Allison, Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia, seventh; J. J. Sullivan, Saint Alphonsus Boat Club, Boston, eighth. Time—5m. 47s.

Intermediate Eight-Oared Shells—Won by Navy Athletic Association, Detroit Boat Club, second; Duluth Boat Club, third; Norton Boat Club, Second Crew, Worcester, fourth; Norton Boat Club, First Crew, Worcester, fifth. Time—5m. 57s.

United States HAS A SPLENDID SCORE

ANTWERP, Belgium (Thursday)—The United States trapshooting team closed its shooting in the Olympic competition here today with a total of 547 targets out of a possible 600. F. M. Troeh of Vancouver, Washington, and Mark Airle of Champaign, Illinois, tied for highest score on the United States team today with 94 targets each.

At the end of the first day's shooting yesterday, the United States was leading with 388 targets out of a possible 420. Belgium was second with 351, Sweden was third with 355, four more than was scored by Canada. Great Britain was fifth with 343. Holland, France and Norway were eliminated from the competition after 300 targets had been shot.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Friday)—Nottinghamshire defeated Sussex in the county cricket championship by six wickets, and Kent defeated Northants by an innings and 26 runs. The Yorkshire versus Gloucester match was abandoned, neither side having completed its innings.

Somerset drew its match with Essex in the county cricket championship today, but Somerset led on the first innings, 339 to 332. Hampshire were robbed of a victory match, being abandoned with Warwickshire leading on the first innings, 208 to 188, but faced with the task of over 200 runs and only four wickets to fall. Surrey, after a sporting declaration, defeated Lancashire by nine wickets.

CHANGES MADE
IN GOLF RULES

United States and British Authorities Come to an Understanding Regarding Laws of Game

By The Christian Science Monitor golf correspondent

LONDON, England—Definite action has at last been taken in the matter of revising some important features of the rules of golf, which have been much discussed and speculated upon for several years past. The United States delegation has come to an understanding on certain difficult questions with the Royal and Ancient Club, or rather with a special committee appointed for the purpose. That in some quarters is considered something to the good; but whether the decisions are in all respects wholly satisfactory is another matter.

In some thinking quarters the new determination upon the everlasting stymie is regarded as most unfortunate, even if inevitable, such decision being in effect that Britain will retain the stymie and all its works, complete, while the Royal and Ancient will acquiesce in the United States Golf Association's contracting out, as it were, of the firm rule in this matter, and making a decision of its own as to whether it will retain it or not for the game in America, just as was done in the case of the Schenectady putter. There is, of course, not the slightest doubt as to what the United States Golf Association, forced by American golfing opinion, will do—will have to do—and thus there will be two ways of treating the stymie in the world, the American and the British. This arrangement has been called an Anglo-American "agreement," but palpably it is only an agreement to differ. Other changes in the laws are also propounded.

The delegation from the United States Golf Association is obviously disappointed. Some little time ago a banquet was given by British golfers to their American guests—the delegation and the American competitors in the British amateur championship—at London. It was a very splendid affair, and there were over 200 at table. Lord Forster, famous as golfer and cricketer and that very day appointed to the high office of Governor-General of Australia, was in the chair, and there were many other people present, celebrated as golfers and otherwise. The British and American flags hung on the wall behind the presidential chair. "The King" and "The President" were toasted, and the "Star-Spangled Banner" was begun as soon as the British National Anthem had been disposed of. Here, then, was concord. But in the appointed G. M. Walker of St. Louis, president of the United States Golf Association, could not refrain from hinting at the disappointment with which he and the other members of the delegation were possessed, and his admiration of British sportsmanship was tinged with an only half-concealed doubt about the virtues of too much conservatism, while Lord Forster himself at one time seemed to be making a half apology for such conservatism as had been exercised on this occasion. However that may be, it must be said that after all, conservatism as St. Andrews is and must be, it has undoubtedly British golfing opinion behind it in this matter, and it certainly appears that this and the American are quite irreconcilable upon the stymie. If that is so, hardly as other arrangements than the one made was possible. But it has to be remembered, in regard to both this matter and the standardization of the ball, that the conclusions reached at the conferences at Muirfield and London are not absolutely final. The delegation from the United States must report to the executive committee of the United States Golf Association, and the special committee of the Royal and Ancient must report to the general meeting of the club in September. Then, if the proposals are confirmed in both places, they will pass and become law upon an agreed date. If they are not confirmed in both places, it is not clear as to what will happen. The record being so much dead—presumably there must be some compromise.

At the final conference in London, at which all the members of the United States delegation and all the members of the special committee of the Royal and Ancient Club were present, a statement was drawn up as to the decisions or proposals. Upon the stymie it was reported:

It was agreed that no alteration should be made in Rule No. 1, but the rules of golf committee is prepared to sanction the introduction by the United States Golf Association, or by the national association of any other country, of such legislation with regard to the stymie as suits the conditions existing in the areas under their jurisdiction, and that the secretary of the rules of golf committee of the Royal and Ancient Club be instructed to write the United States Golf Association that the method suggested by that body is a suitable one.

The following proposal was made under the heading of "Unification of Penalties":

In order to unify the penalties for a lost ball, a ball out of bounds, and an unplayable ball, it was decided to recommend that the penalty in each case be "stroke and distance," but that in the case of a ball out of bounds permission be given for clubs to alter this by a local rule.

Upon the question of the standardization of the ball, the following was agreed upon:

That the weight of the ball shall not be greater than 1.62oz. avoirdupois, and the size not less than 1.68 in. diameter. The rules of golf committee and the

executive committee of the United States Golf Association will take whatever steps they think necessary to limit the power of the ball with regard to distance, should any ball of greater power be introduced.

It is added that the maximum weight thus stated may be decreased, but will not be increased, as a consequence of information to be obtained by more accurate weighing of the ball than has hitherto been possible. It is also understood that while the "30" balls at present in use come within the limits, the "E 31" balls, as favored by the long hitters, are excluded. This decision will cause some controversy.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	51	32	.616
Cleveland	58	31	.652
Chicago	54	35	.607
Washington	41	42	.494
St. Louis	42	45	.477
Boston	39	48	.450
Detroit	29	53	.345
Philadelphia	27	64	.297

RESULTS FRIDAY
New York 6, Cleveland 3.
Chicago 8, Boston 7.
Washington 3, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Washington.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON WINS GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 x—3 7 2
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1 6 0
Batteries—Crickson and Chaffery; Sotherton, Wellman and Severeid. Umpires—Friel and Dineen.

PHILADELPHIA WINS ANOTHER
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 x—4 7 1
Cleveland 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 0
Batteries—Rommel and Perkins; Leonard, Okrie and Woodall. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand.

NEW YORK WIN; TAKES LEAD
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
New York 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 x—6 8 0
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 0
Batteries—Shawkey, Mordike and R. J. Morton. Umpires—Chill and Moriarty.

WHITE SOX, OUTHIT, WIN OUT
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 4—8 12 2
Boston 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0—7 18 2
Batteries—Faber, Wilkinson, Kerr; Payne and Schalk; Pennock, Fortune, Kerr, Hoyt and Walters. Umpires—Nalin and Connolly.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	53	37	.590
Cincinnati	47	37	.559
Pittsburgh	42	40	.512
New York	42	43	.494
St. Louis	43	45	.489
Chicago	44	45	.484
Boston	35	43	.445
Philadelphia	35	49	.417

RESULTS FRIDAY
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 1, New York 0.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 7.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
New York at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

CINCINNATI WINS SHUTOUT
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 x—1 6 0
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 0
Batteries—Reuther and Allen; Benton and Snyder. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

BROOKLYN LEADERS WIN
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Brooklyn 0 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 2—6 12 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 3—5 13 3
Batteries—Mamaux, Smith and Miller; Adams and Schmidt, Lee. Umpires—Hart and Harrison.

WINNERS MAKE SEVEN IN NINTH
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 7—11 4
Chicago 2 0 0 2 2 0 0 1—7 8 0
Batteries—Smith, Gallia, Causey and Wheat; Vaughan, Wilkinson, Carter, Bailey and Daly. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

BOSTON NATIONALS WINNERS
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Boston 2 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—6 17 0
St. Louis 3 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—5 12 1
Batteries—McGuill and O'Neill; Haines and Clemens, Dillhoefer, Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

At the final conference in London, at which all the members of the United States delegation and all the members of the special committee of the Royal and Ancient Club were present, a statement was drawn up as to the decisions or proposals. Upon the stymie it was reported:

It was agreed that no alteration should be made in Rule No. 1, but the rules of golf committee is prepared to sanction the introduction by the United States Golf Association, or by the national association of any other country, of such legislation with regard to the stymie as suits the conditions existing in the areas under their jurisdiction, and that the secretary of the rules of golf committee of the Royal and Ancient Club be instructed to write the United States Golf Association that the method suggested by that body is a suitable one.

The following proposal was made under the heading of "Unification of Penalties":

In order to unify the penalties for a lost ball, a ball out of bounds, and an unplayable ball, it was decided to recommend that the penalty in each case be "stroke and distance," but that in the case of a ball out of bounds permission be given for clubs to alter this by a local rule.

Upon the question of the standardization of the ball, the following was agreed upon:

That the weight of the ball shall not be greater than 1.62oz. avoirdupois, and the size not less than 1.68 in. diameter. The rules of golf committee and the

YORKSHIRE LOSES
FOR THE FIRST TIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, England—The first meeting of the season between Yorkshire and Surrey in the county cricket championship series resulted in a decisive victory for Surrey by 204 runs. Yorkshire being beaten for the first time this season, and losing its 100-per cent position. Surrey therefore went to the head of the table with 84 per cent to its credit.

Surrey batted first, and scored 305 runs, of which J. B. Hobbs made 112. This century was the fourth in successive innings obtained by this player. A Sandham was the next highest scorer with 81. Hobbs batted with his usual brilliance, much to the delight of the spectators. The innings of Sandham was more sedate, the runs being scored mainly by forcing strokes on the off side. H. S. Harrison added 39 runs, and H. Ducat 38, but no other player on the Surrey side obtained double figures.

Yorkshire were called upon to bat at the close of the first day for a period of about 40 minutes, and in that time lost the wickets of P. Holmes, D. Denton, and R. Kilner. The bowling of W. Hitch was responsible for the dismissal of the three batsmen named. When the game was resumed on Monday, H. Sutcliffe and W. Rhodes were the only batsmen to make a prolonged resistance to the attack. N. Kilner, D. C. F. Burton, A. Dolphin, all made useful, if smaller contributions to the first innings total of 199.

Surrey's second innings produced a total of 266 for nine wickets, at which point P. G. H. Fender, the Surrey captain, declared the innings closed, thus setting Yorkshire the task of securing 373 runs in five hours. Of the Surrey second innings total, J. B. Hobbs and A. Sandham again made the highest scores, the former securing 70 runs, and the latter 89. Of the others, Fender hit 56 runs in half an hour, and Peach obtained 23 before being run out.

Holmes and Sutcliffe opened the second innings for Yorkshire and appeared to be settling down when Holmes was adjudged to be run out. In the next half hour five other wickets fell, two of these also being run out. From this faulty play in the early part of the innings, Yorkshire never fully recovered. The possibility of run getting was exhibited by Burton, Dolphin, and Kilner, who obtained 50, 47, and 23, respectively. The Yorkshire innings finally closed for 168 runs, leaving Surrey the victors, as stated, by 204. The victory was fully merited, Surrey taking its chances, and making excellent use of them. Yorkshire failed to take its and lost the match.

PLAY FINALS IN
WOMEN'S TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, New York—As Miss Marion Zinderstein was unable to play yesterday, the semi-final match between her and Miss Leslie Bancroft, begun Thursday, was postponed until this morning, the final to be played in the afternoon. The winner will meet Miss Eleanor Goss of New York, who completed her match yesterday morning with Miss Eleanor Tennant, the California star, winning the second set even more easily than the first and losing only one more game. The final score was 6-4, 6-2, and the point score and stroke analysis was:

Miss Goss.....1 4 3 2 4 4 4 4 4 30
Miss Tennant.....4 2 5 4 2 2 2 1 4 23

Second Set
Miss Goss.....2 6 4 4 5 4 4 4 33
Miss Tennant.....4 4 2 1 7 1 1 1 21

ALALYSIS
First Set

Miss Goss.....13 9 13 1 1
Miss Tennant.....5 9 2 3 2

Second Set
Miss Goss.....12 5 12 0 1
Miss Tennant.....10 10 3 0 1

In the doubles, the default of Miss Zinderstein enabled Miss Marie Wag-

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LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, July 23

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta, Ga.—R. Alderson of M. C. Klier Co.; Lenox.

Baltimore, Md.—Phillip Karl of Baltimore Bargain House; Essex.

Braddock, Pa.—W. A. Rose; United States.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—S. M. Main of H. Main's Sons; United States.

Butte, Montana.—B. A. Myers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—W. H. Roof of Grooves & Hood; United States.

Chicago, Ill.—J. F. Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Brunswick.

Chicago, Ill.—S. O. Barton of McMillan-Chicago Co.; Touraine.

Chicago, Ill.—William J. Corbett of C. W. Marks Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Clarkdale, Miss.—M. Freedman of Freedman & Schultz; United States.

Cleveland, Ohio.—W. T. Lyons of Cady Iverson Shoe Co.; United States.

Columbus, Ga.—J. S. Williams; United States.

Denver, Col.—L. M. Purcell of L. M. Purcell Co.; Essex.

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Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. D. Lathrop of Rinder Kalmach Legie Co.; United States.

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Memphis, Tenn.—J. H. Lea of J. H. Lea Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of Pitts Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Nashville, Tenn.—L. Kornman of Kornman & Sawyer; Touraine.

New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of Martinez & Bros.; Touraine.

Philadelphia, Pa.—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Copley Plaza.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Jacob Schwartz; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—C. P. Hanson; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—C. S. Newell of Newell & Snyder Co.; Lenox.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. H. Helligan of J. Helligan & Co.; United States.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A. M. Bibo of Frank & Seder; Copley Plaza.

Port Chester, N. Y.—Louis Kaiser; United States.

Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metz Alderton Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Saginaw, Mich.—D. McArthur of Morley Bros.; United States.

Savannah, Ga.—S. B. Freedman; United States.

Shreveport, La.—J. H. Brettefich; United States.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooming house of the Leather Association, 115 Essex Street, Boston.

ATLANTA ENFORCES PROHIBITION
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia — Seventy-one arrests were made during the month of June for violation of the state prohibition laws, according to a report just issued by James L. Beavers, chief of police. Nineteen automobiles were confiscated by the police during this month, these cars having been caught carrying whisky. Rewards received by the police officers making the captures of the automobiles now total \$1,060.84, the rewards granted to the officers representing one-third of the price received for the sale of the automobiles.

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Classified Advertisements

PUBLIC NOTICE

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
Metropolitan District Commission. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for building concrete road in Middlesex Fells Parkway to Wellington Bridge, will be received at the office of the Metropolitan District Commission, 18 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., until 2 o'clock P. M. of July 28, 1920. Proposals must be made on the blank form furnished with the copy of contract and specifications and each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of \$1,000. A bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract in such sum as shall be fixed by the Commission after the bids are opened, said sum to be not more than the amount of the contract, with two or more approved surety companies. The estimate of the quantities of work to be done is approximately as follows: 4500 square yards of concrete road surface; 1000 cubic yards of earthwork; 1000 cubic yards of stone work; 1000 cubic yards of brickwork; 1000 cubic yards of masonry work; 1000 cubic yards of carpentry work; 1000 cubic yards of painting work; 1000 cubic yards of other work. The Commission reserves the right to reject any and all proposals or to accept such proposals as it may deem best for the Commonwealth. JAMES A. RAILLY, Commissioner. J. H. HALL, WILLIAM H. SQUIRE, Associate Commissioners. Metropolitan District Commission. JOHN R. RABIN, Chief Engineer.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

AT COVENT GARDEN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Covent Garden Opera Syndicate are not very enterprising in giving the kind of works they are this year, yet if one complained to the syndicate directors they would probably say that they had made no promises, for the preliminary announcement, "The repertoire will be drawn from the following operas," allows them by the form of the wording to add a number of attractive new productions to the usual list of operas, and at the same time exonerates them from blame if they do not produce any of them.

But perhaps one ought not to grumble, for the season is not yet over, and there has been at least one "new production," Donizetti's "Don Pasquale." To many this seemed too slight a thing for Covent Garden. Yet Donizetti's music has charm and grace and a good deal of character. In "Lucia di Lammermoor" there are moments when he shows a strong sense of drama, which cuts through all conventionalities and goes right home.

"Don Pasquale" served to introduce two new singers, Graziella Pareto, who has a charming voice, which she appears never to trouble to let out to the full, even in Covent Garden, and Ernesto Badini, possessor of a fine baritone of the high Italian type. "La Traviata" is among the other older Italian works given.

Puccini has by far the lion's share of the bill, being represented at least three times every week, with "La Bohème," "Manon Lescaut," "La Tosca," and "Madam Butterfly." It is the custom to decry Puccini, yet he holds his public. He was quick to realize from "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" what a possibility lay in the use of straightforward rapidly moving dramas for libretti, and he has developed his work on these lines. "La Tosca" is a good example of this kind of opera, though the dramatic action moves with such violence that the music almost delays it at times. "The Girl of the Golden West" is an even more thoroughly successful melodrama. One feels that much of the atmosphere is pure musical trickery, and that the melodies are often mawkish, but of the fact that the play moves, especially in the first two acts, there can be no question. "Madam Butterfly," in spite of the sentimentalism, contains in its earlier pages a good deal of light, deftly written music of considerable charm. Puccini is a past master of "theater music." He can produce his atmosphere, get every ounce of effect out of his orchestra and voices, and hurl the drama of the thing at you across the footlights with such an aim that every shaft tells. He has certainly made his imprint upon the development of opera, even if it may not be a very lasting one.

But in spite of Puccini's merits one questions the necessity or advisability of presenting steadily three, or sometimes four, of his operas each week in the present season. Even the most enthusiastic admirers of Puccini must feel this to be excessive. But the assembling of a repertoire of good operas seems to be something of a puzzle to the syndicate.

At the present moment the works of Bizet are high in the affections of Sir Thomas Beecham; in fact he stated to an interviewer not many days back that Bizet was "perhaps the greatest of all French composers." He has therefore been gradually reintroducing Bizet's early works, such as "La Jolie Fille de Perth" and "Djamleh" last year, and in this present season "Les Pêcheurs de Perles."

But further acquaintance with these works has led few to endorse Sir Thomas' dictum. There is a considerable freshness and charm of melody in "Les Pêcheurs de Perles," a neat handling of the voices and orchestra, some fine chorus writing, an undoubted but as yet undeveloped sense of the stage; but there is no real grip, neither vocally or dramatically, the writing is often diffuse and conventional, and one feels that the opera might well be the work of any gifted musician well versed in Italian opera, so little sign is there of the Bizet of "Carmen" and "L'Arlesienne." The work was well sung with Badini as Zurga, Edmund Burke as Nourabad, and Thomas Burke as Nadir, while Graziella Pareto sang Leila with charming ease and freshness.

"Louise," and "Pelléas et Mélisande" completes the number of French works as yet produced this season. Charpentier's music "Louise" is sometimes trivial, sometimes blatant, sometimes ultra-sentimental. But one cannot deny the force and vitality of the whole, whether it is the streets of Paris at early dawn, the bustling interior of the workshop, the tawdry fête at Montmartre, or the home of a little bourgeois family set away and sundried by emotion and misunderstanding; he seems to touch just the right note with so sure a hand that when afterward the thinness of some of the music is considered one wonders why one has been so held. The fact is that the character interest is so wonderfully well handled, with just the right background of music for the situations, that shortcomings are forgotten in one's interest in the development of the story. Dramatically the situations are spoiled at one or two places by being too long drawn out. The great dramatic moment when the mother appears at Montmartre suffers in this way. It could not have been better sung than it was by Louise Bérat, so the fault evidently has been better than the fault of Charpentier forgets how long the music will delay the action at a juncture where the spoken words would give exactly the right balance. For the most part, too, the preludes to the acts are over-long.

The orchestral treatment is full of color, and generally the texture is such

that the singers can easily make themselves intelligible through it.

In some ways it would be difficult to imagine a better performance. Edvina's Louise is a wonderful study dramatically, but she is developing a vocal habit which has been mentioned in these columns before, an unlovely white quality in her medium voice that bids fair to mar seriously her singing before long, if she does not look to it. She is losing evenness of tone and, as a result, her singing of the Aubade was reminiscent of a performance on several different instruments. Cotreuil and Louise Bérat were admirable as the father and mother. Anseau was good as Julien, though not perhaps in his best form. Still, there are few tenors to equal him for power and ease and clearness of diction, and his performance was always dramatically interesting. The scene of the girls in the workshop is about the best piece of ensemble that Covent Garden has ever given. Albert Coates conducted with all the vitality and understanding that one has learned to expect from him.

TOSCANINI

Plans for His American Orchestral Tour Told by Hugo Ara
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Nothing can be more certain," said Hugo Ara, former viola player of the Flonzaley Quartet, "than that an Italian orchestra will come to the United States next January, to give concerts under the direction of Arturo Toscanini."

Mr. Ara was talking to a member of The Christian Science Monitor staff, just after his arrival from Italy, where, as representative of a committee of American guarantors, he has recently arranged for the visit of the musicians and the conductor. "Mr. Toscanini will organize his players," Mr. Ara went on to say, "under the name of La Scala Orchestra. He will begin rehearsals in Milan in October, and when these are attended to, he will tour his own country, giving three pairs of concerts in Milan and thereafter going to Turin, Genoa, Parma, Venice, Padua, Bologna, Florence, Rome and Naples. He will cross from Italy into Sicily and will appear in Palermo. From there he will sail for New York in December."

The Conductor's Popularity

The interviewer, apprehensive of having missed a name or two in the list of cities which Mr. Ara mentioned, asked him to repeat it; which he did, adding: "These are the places where the orchestra will go, but the number would be greater if the people of Italy had their way. The citizens of every Italian town, I might almost say, would like a visit from the conductor, who has come to be regarded as one of the national artists of permanent fame. You will understand why he is so looked upon when you consider that he returned to Italy from the United States in 1915, having refused the most flattering offers both in North and South America, to continue his labors as conductor of opera. Upon reaching home, he directed symphony concerts in behalf of war charities, and besides that he went to the front and took the leadership of a band. Formerly he was merely a distinguished man of music who had won a name in many lands, but was not especially known to the Italian people as one of them. Now, however, he is in perfect union with his native surroundings. You see, he has a way of winning the masses and of making them like symphonic music. To illustrate, I was in Padua a month ago. You know, do you not, about the frescoes of Giotto there, and the Gattamelata equestrian statue by Donatello? Well, an agricultural fair was going on in the old city, and Mr. Toscanini was giving 10 orchestral concerts in the Sala della Ragione. The last of these concerts I attended, and I saw 3000 persons from the district round about Padua assemble in the building and listen to the performance. I saw nobody leave the hall during the presentation of a program which ranged all the way from Beethoven to Strauss."

"Strauss?" queried the interviewer. "Yes, Richard Strauss. For Mr. Toscanini insists that his fellow-conductors ought to welcome back the works of this composer, in particular those of Strauss' early period, like the 'Hero's Life' tone poem, and he has persuaded them to put aside rancor regarding German masterpieces generally. As for Wagner, Mr. Toscanini never for a moment cast him off, even in war time."

From everything the interviewer could learn, it seemed obvious that the conductor who formerly lent renown to productions of opera at the Colon Theater in Buenos Aires and at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, was no longer offering his services for sale in the international music market, but was devoting himself primarily to the artistic advancement of his own country. It looked rather plain, too, that he was setting up standards there of a sort that would tax the financial resources of the public more heavily than former standards have, and that he was urging particularly the community of Milan, where his activities center, to take more thought of today's achievement than of yesterday's reputation.

"He asks," commented Mr. Ara, "to have an orchestra engaged under the auspices of La Scala Opera at Milan for 11 months in the year. Besides that, he wants the entire stage of the opera house remodeled and modernized, the construction to include a place for the instrumental players, which shall be concealed from the view of the audience, as in the Wagnerian Theater at Bayreuth. And the good thing about it all is that the public falls in with his desires, even to subscribing a large sum of money. As I understand the plans, La Scala,

which has been closed on account of the war, will reopen next year under his musical direction, and the first opera sung will be the hitherto unperformed 'Nero' of Boito."

Noting certain details about the autumn tour in Italy and Sicily, and about the winter and spring tour in the United States, the representative of the American guarantors said that arrangements in Italy were handled by a musical society in Milan, backed by the municipality and by the Italian Government, and that arrangements

many of everybody from the fashionable essayist, Nathaniel P. Willis, down to the humblest news paragrapher, represented a steady growth out of something of moderate interest into something of surpassing wonder. Mme. Hempel will be assisted, as was Mme. Lind, by a baritone singer, and she will have the accompaniment of an orchestra. Arrangements are being made for the centenary celebration by a committee of New York men and women, of which Dr. Johannes Hoving is chairman.



Madame Albani

ALBANI

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

In America were taken care of by a committee of which André de Coppet is chairman. Fifty concerts will probably be given in the United States altogether, at the rate of five a week. Whether the trip will extend to the Pacific coast, or will stay within shorter bounds, has yet to be determined by the business manager of the concerts, Loudon Charlton.

JACOBSEN, VIOLINIST, IN STADIUM CONCERT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Sascha Jacobsen, violinist, appeared as soloist at the concert which the National Symphony Orchestra, Walter Henry Rothwell, conductor, gave at the Lewisham Stadium on the evening of Sunday, July 18, presenting Paganini's concerto in D major. He displayed great bravery to venture out of doors at all with an instrument of such puny sound as a violin; and the audience, in turn, showed the highest sort of artistic faith in listening and applauding, especially those portions located in the outer curves of the vast semicircle of seats. The concerto, as performed, was somewhat like one of those speeches delivered by candidates for high political office in the course of election preliminaries, which only the persons gathered immediately about the platform, balcony, porch, or whatever the rostrum happens to be, really hear.

The piece wherewith the soloist made his powers known was a good choice for open-air exhibition, being a work of simple structural plan, easily projected from player to people. It is no doubt to the praise of Paganini that he, although primarily a virtuoso, could compose something that stands up, a solid framework, not only against time, but against the weather as well. It is unquestionably to the praise of Mr. Jacobsen that he could play the piece through in perfect intonation under an inclement, even an intermittently dripping, sky, and with a style that was the top mark of neatness and finish. As for interpretation, nobody, presumably, ever bothers too much about that in the case of Paganini's music. And then, where open-air performances are concerned, the public seems to wish the direct melodic, harmonic and rhythmic utterance of the composer, without any intrusion from outside, as though it asked to be informed on the issues of the campaign, rather than upon the merits of individuals seeking office.

JENNY LIND CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Jenny Lind's centenary is to be celebrated here on October 6 with exercises at Castle Garden, now known as the Aquarium, where she made her first appearance in America; and with a concert in Carnegie Hall, the program of which will be a repetition of the one given on the historic occasion at Castle Garden 70 years ago, under the management of P. T. Barnum. The singer taking the rôle at Carnegie Hall which Jenny Lind took in the old building on the Battery, once a fort, but in 1850 an auditorium, will be Mme. Frieda Hempel. The pieces performed will include Bellini's "Casta Diva" aria, an aria from Rossini's "Il Turco in Italia," a flute song by Meyerbeer and an echo song, a list which in these days represents descending degrees of artistic value, but which in former times, according to the testi-

mony of everybody from the fashionable essayist, Nathaniel P. Willis, down to the humblest news paragrapher, represented a steady growth out of something of moderate interest into something of surpassing wonder.

Mme. Hempel will be assisted, as was Mme. Lind, by a baritone singer, and she will have the accompaniment of an orchestra. Arrangements are being made for the centenary celebration by a committee of New York men and women, of which Dr. Johannes Hoving is chairman.

Albani's Canadian apprenticeship closed when she was 14 and her father removed to Albany, New York. Despite her immaturity she obtained a church position as first soprano, singing the music of Mozart and Cherubini and of Beethoven's great Mass in D. Her departure for Europe to study was made possible by the people of Albany who raised a purse for her. She went to Paris with letters to a kindly aristocrat, Madame la Baronne de Laflotte, and by her was introduced to the higher musical circles of the French Empire. She recalls seeing the Empress Eugénie, just before the Franco-Prussian war. First studying with the tenor, Duprez, at Paris, she was fortunately in Milan under the elder Lamperti when that conflict broke out. In a year she was equipped to accept an engagement as prima donna at Messina, Sicily, and made her debut as Amina in "La Sonnambula"—one of Patti's great rôles.

Albani's fame was finally established when she made her debut at Covent Garden. Her great career from thence onward is a matter of record. It is not widely known, however, that this French-Canadian girl of Italian training was the singer who introduced five Wagnerian operas to the London public, "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "The Flying Dutchman," "The Mastersingers" and "Tristan and Isolde." When Hans von Bulow heard her sing Elsa he said: "If Mme. Albani ever goes to Germany she will show the Germans how Wagner can be sung!"

The supposition that she took her name from the city of Albany is not entirely correct. When she was about to have her debut at Messina it was decided that Lajeunesse would not do, and her elocution teacher offered her a substitute. He hit upon Albani, a famous old Italian name. He had never heard of the capital of New York State. The coincidence struck the prima donna as so happy that she at once made the name her own. She is now living in retirement in London.

MOISEWITSCH IN SYDNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from Its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Moiseiwitsch, the Russian pianist, is having a successful tour in Australia. His recitals in Sydney drew large crowds, hundreds of persons being turned away each night, although Moiseiwitsch was not supported by any other artist. The same enthusiasm marked his later recitals in Melbourne.

RICHARD HENRY WARREN

Church Music Leader and Composer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Richard Henry Warren's father, George William Warren, was a pioneer in American church music. The son's early youth was passed in Albany, New York. His academic studies were carried on in the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Connecticut, and at Columbia University, New York City. Among his musical instructors were George William Warren, John Cornell, John White, and George Wiegand. He was organist and choirmaster at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, New York, from 1877 to 1878, and at the Reformed Episcopal Church from 1878 to 1879. From 1879 to 1886 he directed the music at All Souls' (Anthon Memorial) Church, where the rector was the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton. In 1886 Richard Henry Warren was called to St. Bartholomew's where there became a notable period of musical activity which has not since been equaled in America.

Under his guidance the old gallery organ, a Roosevelt, was electrified and two chancel organs, of the Hutchings make, were added, producing an instrument having more than 100 speaking stops. Mr. Warren's improvisations on this instrument became famous, musicians coming from far and near to hear them. The mixed quartet, which took the place of the old quartet, and consisted of 72 chorists, including a noted quartet of singers with this excellent body of singers Mr. Warren gave the works of the early Italians, compositions from the Dutch and English schools, as well as the works of the modern Russians, Palestrina, Allegri, Tallis, Gibbons, Farrant, Tschaiowsky, De Lassus, Arcadelt and other such names appeared on the programs.

In 1889 the Church Choral Society was organized and Mr. Warren was appointed conductor. For a number of years a remarkable series of recitals was given. The first concert was held at St. Bartholomew's Church, on April 24, 1889, when Gounod's "Mors et Vita" had its first presentation in New York City, with a chorus of 100 voices, and an orchestra of 65 players.

Following upon this were some of the greatest activity. The recitals were given—generally three a year—at various important central churches, with the large chorus of the society, and an adequate orchestra—conditions certainly very rare today. It is impossible to enumerate all the works this society presented, but a few premiers should be mentioned. Dvořák's "Stabat Mater" was performed for the first time in America on February 24 and 25, 1892. Likewise his "Mass in D" had its first American hearing on April 11 and 12, 1894. Other first performances in America included MacKenzie's "Ven. Creator, Spiritus," December 15, 1892; Stanford's "God is Our Hope," April 28, 1892; Elgar's "Light of Light," April 24, 1902; Cole-ridge-Taylor's "The Atonement," and Henry Holden Huss's "Pater Noster." April 20, 1907, Horatio Parker's "Concerto for Orchestra and Organ," April 21, 1904 (the composer at the organ), Elgar's "Te Deum and Benedictus," February 8, 1905, and St. Saen's "The Deluge," February 21, 1906. At the suggestion and invitation of Mr. Warren, Horatio Parker wrote his famous "Hora Novissima," which had its initial performance by the Society on May 3, 1893, in old Holy Trinity Church, then situated at Madison Avenue and Forty-Second Street. The society ceased operations in 1908 soon after Mr. Warren went to the Church of the Ascension.

On October 21, 1892, Mr. Warren had charge of the concert inaugurating Dr. Dvořák's New York visit. There was a chorus of 300 voices and an orchestra of 80 players. The conductors were Dvořák, Seidl and Warren, with Clementine de Vere, soprano, and Emil Fischer, bass. Again on April 6, 1893, he was associated with Dvořák at a special performance of "The Spectre's Bride" given at Carnegie Hall, New York City. The chorus from the Church Choral Society participated. Dr. Dvořák conducted "Husitka" overture and Mr. Warren the cantata.

From 1907 to 1915 the music at the Ascension took upon itself much of the character of the former régime at St. Bartholomew's. The mixed choir of 30 voices was unusually efficient. Every Sunday during the season, a cantata or large choral work was presented, frequently with orchestra. Such works as Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," Verdi's "Requiem," Dvořák's "Stabat Mater," Parker's "Hora Novissima," Loeffler's "By the Waters of Babylon," were heard, together with the standard oratorios and cantatas.

Mr. Warren was one of the first prominent musicians to enter the field of secular organ playing, resigning his church work for that purpose. He has designed a number of important organs for church and theater use. His compositions are numerous and interesting. His operettas include "Igala" written in 1880, "All on a Summer's Day" 1882, "Magnolia" 1886, "The Rightful Heir" 1899, and a romantic opera, "Phyllis" which was performed by the Stroller's Club for one week at the Waldorf-Astoria early in May, 1900. The press comments were most favorable, the New York Evening Post noting that it contained enough material for several light operas, and was far above the usual grade of such works. Nearly every critic spoke of the excellent instrumentation. He also composed a cantata, "Ticconderoga," for soli, chorus and orchestra, a string quartet, songs, and a great quantity of church music, all of which is representative and of solid musicianship. The Christmas

anthem, "O Zion That Bringest Good Tidings" has a smooth-flowing melody, a bright rhythm, and a joyous spirit. The accompaniment is free and unusually well treated, with an orchestral sense. A strong climax is developed in which the voices sustain at their highest pitches, accompanied by a firm, rhythmic figure in the accompaniment. A lovely choral follows, between the verses of which is a charming pastoral passage for the organ, or orchestra.

The "Te Deum in E Flat" is another excellent example of Mr. Warren's individuality in composing. Other compositions include "O Come Let Us Worship," several carols, and numerous hymns. They were composed for various occasions. Some have orchestral accompaniments. There are also a number of works in manuscript form, including a "Prelude for Orchestra and Organ," which has not yet been performed.

With his unusual gift in church music it is to be hoped that Mr. Warren will again return to his former activities. The church at this time, perhaps more than ever before, needs men of unquestionable standards and taste at the head of its musical work. Church music, in general, is in a deplorable condition. Here and there some effort is being made to maintain worthy standards, but these centers are so far apart that they fail to have any appreciable effect upon raising standards in general. Badly trained singers, cheap, trivial music, lacking any vestige of reverence, and mechanical organ playing—these things are too prevalent. Churches makes a grievous error in tolerating these conditions. Sterling musicianship is essential and, above all, a churchly style. These qualities Mr. Warren exemplifies in his composition, his conducting and general musicianship.

NEW PIANO SONATA BY JOHN IRELAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

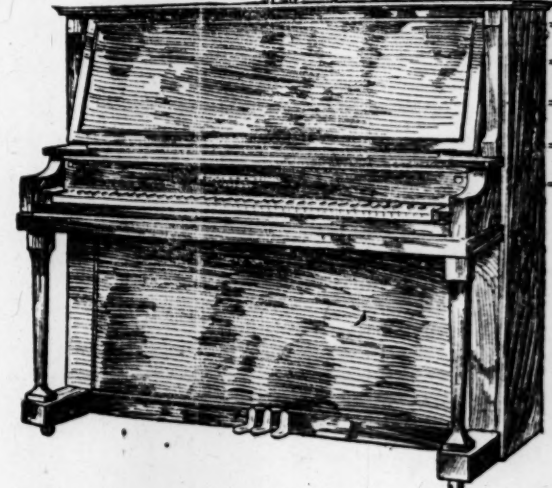
LONDON, England.—The production of a large new work by John Ireland could not fail to arouse attention, since he is now regarded as one of the most individual and progressive members of the young British school. The actual event, so far as London was concerned, took place on June 12, Lamond producing Ireland's sonata for piano at his recital at Wigmore Hall, though it is understood that he had played it in Bournemouth a week earlier.

It was placed centrally in Lamond's London program, preceded by Beethoven's 32 variations in C minor and sonata in E flat Op. 31, and followed by a long group of miscellaneous solos. There is no need to dwell specifically upon these. Lamond's Beethoven playing was as powerful and intellectual as usual; his Chopin over-robust and devoid of idealism; his Liszt of an amazing virtuosity.

This new sonata is undoubtedly a big work, and, like most of Ireland's things, has evidently been written with deliberation and fixity of purpose, accompanying his thoughts for many months, since the score bears the date "Chelsea: October 1918 to January 1920."

The sonata is cast in three movements: (1) allegro moderato, (2) non troppo-lento, (3) con moto moderato, and is described as being in E minor. The musical critic of an Argentine monthly, "Nosotros," launches a plaint against the recently initiated season of the Teatro Colón, Buenos Aires. The repertoire reveals a strange case of omissions and commissions. It is right that operas of Argentine composers should have been listed "Saika," by Florio M. Ugarte (brother of the widely known littérateur, Manuel Ugarte), and "Ariana y Dionisio," by Felipe Boero. Similarly little fault is found with the inclusion of Iñebrandino Pizetti's "Fedra," Ravel's "Heure Espagnole" and the regulation Wagnerian pieces. But how, asks the critic, does a work like "Ivan the Terrible," by Raoul Gunsbourg, director of the Monte Carlo opera, come to be played in Buenos Aires, which does not yet know such acknowledged pieces as Strauss' "The Woman Without a Shadow," Rimsky-Korsakoff's "The Snow-Fay," Gabriel Fauré's "Penelope," Vincent d'Indy's "Fervor," Moussorgsky's "Khovanschina," and a hundred other works by genuine composers?

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THE HOME FORUM

The Art of Kean

I had scarcely thought of the theater for some years, when Kean arrived in this country; and it was more from curiosity than from any other motive, that I went to see, for the first time, the great actor of the age. I was soon lost to the recollection of being in a theater or looking upon a great display of the "mimic art." The simplicity, earnestness, and sincerity of his acting made me forgetful of the fiction, and bore me away with the power of reality and truth. If this he acting, said I, as I returned home, I may as well make the theater my school, and henceforward study nature at secondhand.

How can I describe one who is almost as full of beauties as nature itself—who grows upon us the more we become acquainted with him, and makes us sensible that the first time we saw him in any part, however much he may have moved us, we had but a partial apprehension of the many excellences of his acting? We cease to consider it as a mere amusement. It is the intellectual feast; and he who goes to it with a disposition and capacity to relish it, will receive from it more nourishment for his mind, than he would be likely to do in many other ways in twice the time. Our faculties are opened and enlivened by it; our reflections and recollections are of an elevated kind; and the voice which is sounding in our ears, long after we have left him, creates an inward harmony which is for our good.

Kean, in truth, stands very much in that relation to other players whom we have seen, that Shakespeare does to other dramatists. One player is called classical; another makes fine points here, and another there; Kean makes more fine points than all of them together; but in him these are only little prominences, showing their bright heads above a beautifully undulating surface. A continual change is going on in him, partaking of the nature of the varying scenes he is passing through, and the many thoughts and feelings which are shifting within him.

Taken within his range of character, the versatility of his playing is striking. He seems not the same being, now representing Richard, and again Hamlet; but the two characters alone appear before you, and as distinct individuals who had never known or heard of each other. So does he become the character he is to represent, that we have sometimes thought it a reason why he was not universally better liked here, in Richard; and that because the player did not make himself a little more visible, he must needs bear a share of our dislike of the cruel king. . . . all allow that he plays the part better than anyone has done before him.—Richard Henry Dana.

"We Glory in Tribulations"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
ONE of the causes for gratitude among students of Christian Science, a gratitude beyond the power of words to express, is the illumination which the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy throw upon Scriptural passages which for centuries have been regarded as "dark sayings," and, consequently, have been almost meaningless to the Christian world. One of these sayings is the virtual admonition contained in St. Paul's declaration that "we glory in tribulations." To the one who understands divine metaphysics as taught in Christian Science, the wisdom of this admonition is made clear. In fact the metaphysician must of necessity always rejoice, even in tribulation, because he understands that there can be no injustice in the divine economy and that there is a blessing for him in every experience he is called upon to face. So long as a man regards evil as real or as having power to act, he would, of course, find it impossible to rejoice in tribulation. But the moment he begins to understand the inspired message of Christian Science, which is told and retold through every page of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and all of Mrs. Eddy's published writings, namely, the allness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness of evil, that moment his belief in evil as a reality must cease, and it will vanish in exact proportion to his understanding of this simple but all-inclusive truth.

Now, if evil is not real but only the supposed absence of good, there is nothing to fear, nothing over which to murmur or be disturbed. The word "tribulation" comes from the Latin "tribulare," meaning to press. As good is the only power, it is all that could press, or act, and therefore in its very allness it has forever pressed against or eliminated its suppositional opposite, so-called evil, or the lie of false belief, which for that reason has never had any real existence.

Tribulation in human affairs is the result of the same action of Truth upon error as that which Mrs. Eddy has so expressly described as "chemicalization." On page 168 of Science and Health she writes, "Here let a word be noticed which will be better understood hereafter,—chemicalization. By chemicalization I mean the process which mortal mind and body undergo in the change of belief from a material to a spiritual basis." And again, on page 401 of the same work, Mrs. Eddy says, "What I term chemicalization is the upheaval produced when immortal Truth is destroying erroneous mortal belief. Mental chemicalization brings sin and sickness to the surface, forcing impurities to pass away, as is the case with a fermenting fluid." In the light of this clear explanation does it not become plain why one can rejoice in such chemicalization, or tribulation? As the result of the understanding which Christian Science establishes, does not St. Paul's injunction become not only clear, but is it not also most practical? Surely all must be willing to part with erroneous mortal belief, and consequently, those who understand will rejoice in the wholesome activity of Truth which forces it to pass away. It is because Christian Science has made this clear that it is ushering in a new day with a rapidity beyond human comprehension; and it is precisely because the printed word is going forth with this message to the uttermost parts of the earth, a message that wipes out error, that the so-called forces of evil would attempt to oppose it.

Jesus also pointed out to his disciples why one could rejoice in so-called tribulation. In the sixteenth chapter of John, where he explains that they "might have peace" after telling them that in the world (life in the flesh) they would have tribulation, adding "but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world," meaning of course that as the Wayshower, he had proved the allness of good, and had demonstrated to them that anyone who would be steadfast in knowing the truth in the face of any seeming, could overcome any sense of evil or suffering. The very rejoicing or being of "good cheer," resulting from the understanding of the allness of God, instantly heals any suffering which would claim to accompany tribulation, and so makes progress painless. How beautifully Mrs. Eddy explains this on page 574 of Science and Health, "The very circumstance, which your suffering sense deems wretched and afflictive, Love can make an angel entertained unaware." St. John in the seventh chapter of Revelation, beholding in a vision "a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and peoples," who, through the understanding of divine Science have come to understand the allness of good, and to realize that consequently there is nothing to fear, or over which to be disturbed, records the saying, "These are they which have come out of great tribulation, and have washed their robes, and made them white in the blood of the Lamb." That is, those who remained undisturbed in the face of the most violent appearance of evil, clinging steadfastly to the allness of God and His idea, with absolute consecration, have through self-immolation reached that spiritual understanding which is described by Christ Jesus as the "kingdom of heaven" (the presence of harmony).

A right understanding of Jesus' instruction, "Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him," helps one to the understanding which makes it possible and inevi-

table that one should rejoice in tribulation. Knowing that man is the image and likeness of God, one can be sure that any sense of depression, or fear, or evil of any name or nature, does not really exist, but is the false emanation of the adversary, the accuser, or mortal mind. Thus recognizing any sense of error to be of the adversary, one can quickly free and defend himself from any belief of aggressive mental suggestion, so that so-called mental malpractice cannot harm him. In this way one becomes a law unto himself, able to rejoice in tribulation. Thus, being ever conscious of the allness of good, he can pursue his way as carefree as a child.

A Pioneer in American Literature

It was during this period, between the years 1815 and 1861, that we began to have a literature of our own, and one in which any people could take just pride. Cooper himself was the pioneer. In his second novel, The Spy, he threw off the wretched spirit of the colonist, and the story, which at once gained a popularity that broke down all barriers, was read everywhere with delight and approbation. The chief cause of the difference between the fate of this novel and that of its predecessor lies in the fact that

and made off, for he had yet a long road to travel.

That day Trove fell in with a great, awkward country boy, slouching along the road on his way to Cleveland. He was an odd figure, with thick hair of the shade of tow that burst out from under a slouch hat and muffled his neck behind; his coat was threadbare and a bit too large; his trousers of satinet fell loosely far enough to break joints with each bootleg; the dusty cowhide gave his feet a lonely and arid look. He carried a bundle tied to a stick that lay on his left shoulder. They met near a corner, nodded, and walked on a while together in silence. For a little time they surveyed each other curiously.

A Walk Round Old St. Paul's

As it is just possible that some of my readers may not be quite familiar with Old St. Paul's, its exterior and its interior, I will beg leave to act as their guide and will ask them to accompany me on a short excursion. We will start from the banks of the Fleet river, and imagine ourselves to be walking up Ludgate Hill somewhere about the year 1510. At this time the Fleet river, which took its origin at Hampstead Hill, augmented by the waters of the Old Bourne (we have corrupted the name into Holbourn),

where; an open-air, almost Southern, life lasting deep into the bright summer night; the mere ordinary illumination of the Place de la Concorde looking at a distance like an Aladdin's palace; the river, with its red and green lights reflected among the big wharf trees, and the swishing lit-up steamers, giving the impression of a colossal Fête de Nuit.

But even more charming was Paris in the early morning, a morning touched with autumn crispness, as I drove along the quays, alas! to the Gare de Lyon. Such a fresh renovated morning; the air still hazy, and all objects, rippling poplars and shining stall roofs, hazy, vague after the night's refreshment. Water was being sprinkled all along the pavement; the long book boxes on the quays were beginning to be opened; a breeze, to cool the coming day, was rising along the river trough. But alas, alas! that day was to be spent by me in hurrying away again out of France.—Vernon Lee.

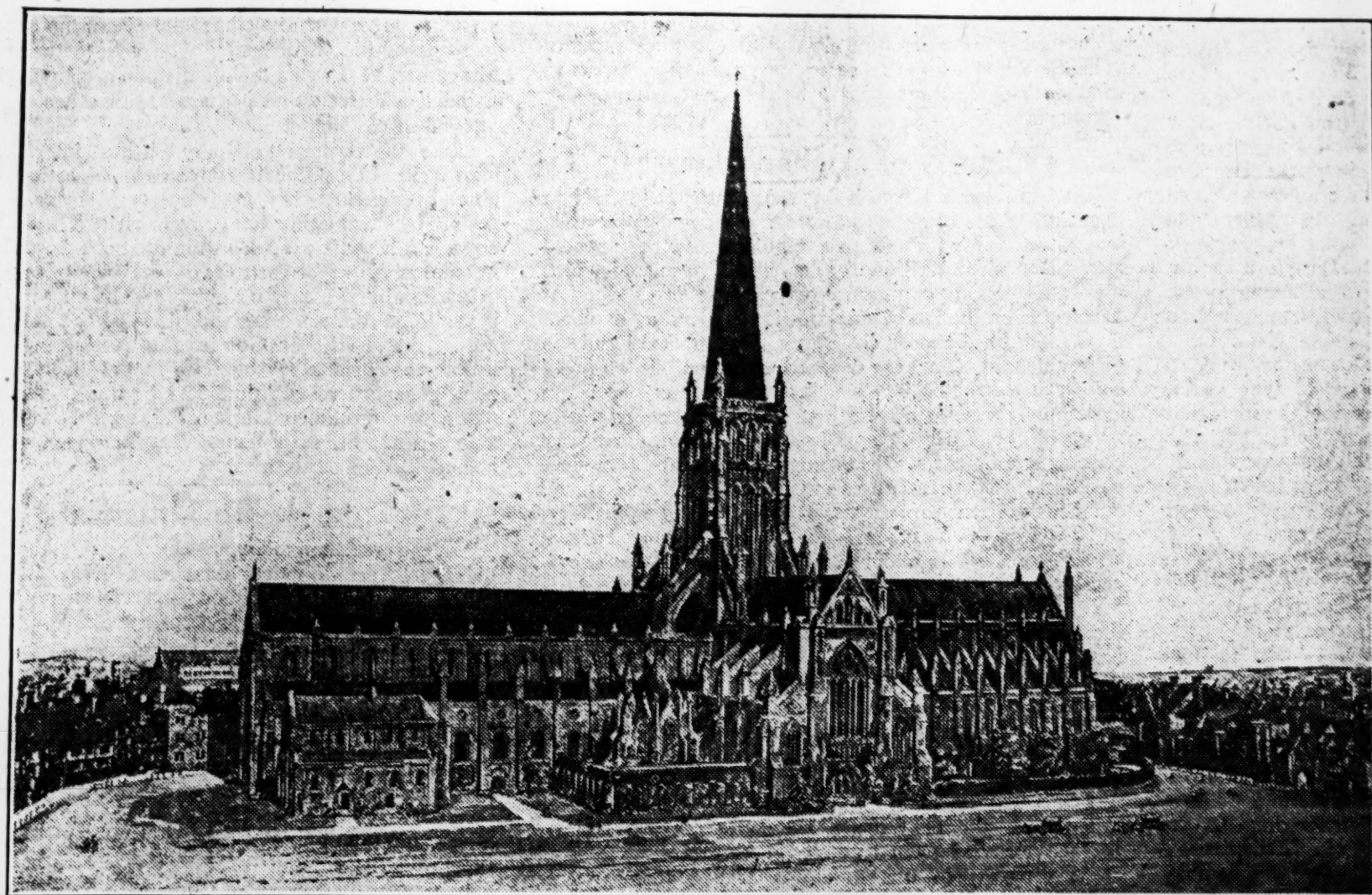
The Working Monarch

Rising early in the morning,
We proceed to light our fire,
Then our Majesty adorning
In its work-a-day attire,
We embark without delay
On the duties of the day.

First, we polish off some batches
Of political despatches.
And foreign politicians circumvent;
Then, if business isn't heavy,
We may hold a Royal levee.
Or ratify some Acts of Parliament;
Then we probably review the household troops—
With the usual "Shalloo humps!" and
"Shalloo hoops!"
Or receive with ceremonial and state
An interesting Eastern Potentate.
After that we generally
Go and dress our private valet.
Write some letters literary
For our private secretary.
He is shaky in his spelling, so we help
him if we can . . .
Or we polish the Regalia and the
Coronation Plate—
Spend an hour in titivating
All our Gentlemen-in-waiting;
Or we run on little errands for the
Ministers of State.
Oh, philosophers may sing
Of the troubles of a King;
Yet the duties are delightful, and
the privileges great;
But the privilege and pleasure
That we treasure beyond measure
Is to run on little errands for the
Ministers of State!
—From "The Working Monarch," in
"Songs of a Savoyard," by W.S. Gilbert.

The Brave Man

The brave man seeks not popular
applause.
—Dryden.



"Old St. Paul's, A. D. 1560," from a model by John B. Thorp in the London Museum

Goethe Views a Procession

The coronation-day dawned at last, on the 3rd of April, 1764; the weather was favorable, and everybody was in motion. I, with several of my relations and friends, had been provided with a good place in one of the upper stories of the Römer itself, where we might completely survey the whole. We looked ourselves to the spot very early in the morning, and from above, as in a bird's-eye view, contemplated the arrangements which we had inspected more closely the day before. All the avenues leading out from the Römer, and from other streets back to the Römer, were secured on both sides by barriers and guards. The great square was gradually filled, and the waving and pressure grew every moment stronger and more in motion, as the multitude always, if possible, endeavored to reach the spot where some new scene arose, and something particular was announced.

All this time there reigned a tolerable stillness, and when the alarm-bells were sounded, all the people seemed struck with . . . amazement. What first attracted the attention of all who could overlook the square from above, was the train in which the lords of Aix and Nuremberg brought the crown-jewels to the cathedral. These, as palladia, had been assigned the first place in the carriage, and the deputies sat before them on the back seat with becoming reverence. Now the three Electors betake themselves to the cathedral. After the presentation of the insignia to the Elector of Mainz, the crown and sword are immediately carried to the imperial quarters. The further arrangements and manifold ceremonies occupied, in the interim, the chief persons, as well as the spectators, in the church, as we other well-informed persons could well imagine.

In the meanwhile before our eyes the ambassadors ascended to the Römer, from which the canopy is carried by the under-officers into the imperial quarters. The Hereditary Marshal Count von Pappenheim instantly mounts his horse; he was a very handsome, slender gentleman, whom the Spanish costume, the rich doublet, the gold mantle, the high feathered hat, and the loose flying hair, became very well. He puts himself in motion, and amid the sound of all the bells, the ambassadors follow him on horseback to the quarters of the Emperor in still greater magnificence than on the day of election. One would have liked to be there too, as indeed on this day it would have been altogether desirable to multiply one's-self. However, we told each other what was going on there. Now the Emperor is putting on his domestic robes, we said, a new dress, made after the old Carolingian pattern. The hereditary officers receive the insignia, and with them get on horseback. The Emperor in his robes, the Roman King in the Spanish habit, immediately mount their steeds; and while this is done, the endless procession which precedes them has already announced them.—From "The Auto-Biography of Goethe," translated by John Oxenford.

The Spy was of genuine native origin. Cooper knew and loved American scenery and life. He understood certain phases of American character on the prairie and the ocean, and his genius was no longer smothered by the . . . colonialism of the past. The Spy, and those of Cooper's novels which belong to the same class, have lived and will live, and certain American characters which he drew will likewise endure. He might have struggled all his life in the limbo of intellectual servitude to which Moore's friends consigned themselves, and no one would have cared for him then or remembered him now. But, with all his foibles, Cooper was inspired by an intense patriotism, and he had a bold, vigorous, aggressive nature. He freed his talents at a stroke, and giving them full play attained at once a world-wide reputation, which no man of colonial mind could ever have dreamed of reaching. Yet his countrymen, long before his days of strife and unpopularity, seem to have taken singularly little patriotic pride in his achievements, and the well bred and well educated shuddered to hear him called the "American Scott"; not because they thought this truly colonial description inappropriate and misplaced, but because it was a piece of irreverent audacity toward a great light of English literature.

Cooper was the first, after the close of the War of 1812, to cast off the colonial spirit and take up his position as a representative of genuine American literature; but he soon had companions, who carried still higher the standard which he had raised. To this period, which closed with our Civil War, belong many of the names which are today among those most cherished by English-speaking people everywhere. We see the national spirit in Longfellow turning from the themes of the Old World to those of the New. In the beautiful creations of the sensitive and delicate imagination of Hawthorne, there was a new tone and a rich originality, and the same influence may be detected in the remarkable poems and the wild fancies of Poe. We find a like native strength in the sparkling verses of Holmes. In the pure and gentle poetry of Whittier, and in the firm, vigorous work of Lowell, A new leader of independent thought arises in Emerson, destined to achieve a world-wide reputation. A new school of historians appears, adorned by the talents of Prescott, Bancroft, and Motley. Many of these distinguished men were far removed in point of time from the beginning of the new era, but they all belonged to and were the result of the national movement, which began its onward march as soon as we had shaken ourselves clear from the influence of the colonial spirit upon our public affairs by the struggle which culminated in "Madison's War," as the Federalists loved to call it.—From "Colonialism in the United States," by Henry Cabot Lodge.

Trove and the Stranger

They were up betimes in the morning, and Trove ate hastily from his own store and bade them all goodby

Then each began to quicken the pace. "Maybe you think you can walk the fastest," said he of the long hair.

They were going a hot pace, their free arms flying.

"Goin' t' Cleveland?"

"Yes; are you?"

"Yes. Im goin' t' be a sailor," said the strange boy.

"Goin' off on the ocean?" Trove inquired with deep interest.

"Yes; 'round the world, maybe. Then I'll come back an go t' school . . ."

"My stars!" said Trove, with a look of awe.

"Like t' go?" the other inquired.

"Guess I would!"

"Better stay t' home; it's a hard life." This with an air of parental wisdom.

"I've read 'Robinson Crusoe,'" said Trove, as if it were some excuse.

"So've I; an' Grimshaw's 'Napoleon,' an' Weem's 'Life o' Marion,' an' 'The Pirates Book,' an' the Bible. . ."

They sat down to rest and eat luncheon.

"You going to be a statesman?" Trove inquired.

"No; once I thought I'd try t' go t' Congress, but I guess I'd rather go t' sea. What you goin' t' be?"

"I shall try to be an author," said Trove.

"Why, if I was you, I'd go into politics," said the other. "Ye might be President some day, no telling. . ."

They chatted and tried tricks and spent a happy hour there by the roadside. It was an hour of pure democracy—neither knew even the name of the other so far.

They got to Cleveland late in the afternoon. . . .

Trove went to a tavern, the other to stay with friends. Near noon next day both boys met on the wharf, where Trove was to board a steamboat.

"Got a job?" Trove inquired.

"No," said the other. "Dunno but I'll have t' go back an' try t' be a statesman or something er that kind. Guess it's easier than goin' t' sea. Give me yer name an' address, an' maybe I'll write ye a letter."

Trove complied.

"Please give me yours," said he.

"It's James Abram Garfield, Orange, O.," said the other.

Then they spoke a long good-by.—From "Darrell of the Blessed Isles," by Irving Bacheller.

This Loved Guitar

The artist wrought this loved Guitar,
And taught it justly to reply,
To all who question skillfully.

Sweet oracles of woods and dells,
And summer winds in sylvan cells;
For it had learnt all harmonies
Of the plains, and of the skies,
Of the forests and the mountains,
And the many voiced fountains;
The clearest echoes of the hills,
The softest notes of falling rills,
The melodies of birds and bees,
The murmuring of summer seas,
And patterning rain, and breathing dew,
And airs of evening. . . .

—Percy Bysshe Shelley.

An Autumn Impression

Paris. How delicate and brilliant! The trees on the boulevards still bright green, and flags hanging every-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1920

EDITORIALS

Evasive Leadership

WHATEVER there may be of hope and promise in Senator Harding's speech accepting the Republican nomination for President of the United States, his keynote sentence points distinctly backward. That is the sentence in which he declares unequivocally that there is no progress except in the stimulus of competition. Forward-looking readers may well find in those words an excuse for dismay. For they seem to have wrapped up in them the whole nationalistic program of the Senator and the dominant faction of the Republican Party. Now competition excludes cooperation. And just as it is true that competition has been the basis for world activities for generations past, so it is true that an era now seems to be dawning in which not competition, but cooperation, shall be the key to the achievement of what the people of the world most earnestly desire. The League covenant itself is the expression of an intent to find a solution of world difficulties in cooperation. It has been hailed as a new plan, a new idea, because, by its very nature, it tends to put cooperation in the place of competition, to make partners of those who had been rivals. The world, sympathetically accepting and acting upon the idea that is expressed in the League covenant, can be nothing else than a cooperative world, in which each nation definitely sets itself to cease striving against all the others for its own particular good, and undertakes to seek its own good only in accordance with the good of all the rest.

While Senator Harding turns his back upon all this, by reason of his faith in competition, he seems to feel that something is required of him in the way of an engagement that the United States shall not go back to any position of extreme isolation. "We do not mean to hold aloof," he says. He declares that the sacrifices of the people of this country in the world war will not be in vain; that we can "reclaim a new order" with added security to civilization and peace maintained. But what he says about being "shackled by a written contract which surrenders our freedom of action and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world," does not fairly indicate that he sees in the League of Nations the new order which, he believes, the country must acclaim if the war sacrifices are not to be in vain, any more than it fairly states what the League itself provides for. The Senator's language along this line has about the same positive and negative qualities as those that were to be observed in the corresponding declarations of the Republican platform. He does not say that he will have none of the League. Neither does he say he will have the League. He talks vaguely in generalities about a new order, which, in some undefined way, he feels should add to the security and peace of civilization. But he will not undertake to say what that new order is, or how it shall come to pass. He hints that the League was a blunder, but in the same breath he declares that it will avail nothing to discuss it in detail, despite its being a great instrument which he admits was conceived for world super-government. And although this undefined new order and this League have both arisen out of the war, he says in so many words that it is not worth while now to discuss what motives plunged the world into war, or whether the sons of this Republic went to war to defend national rights or to purge the world of the accumulated ills of rivalry and greed.

But is he doing well to blur, so soon, the clear purpose of the country in the war? It used to be said that the United States soldiers went into the war to make the world safe for democracy. If they did, in a sense, of course, they went to defend American national rights. But the Senator's phrasing of the matter rather suggests a narrower view; as if, indeed, he interpreted that formal phrase in the same partisanship which has tarnished the Republican dealings with the League question from first to last; as if, indeed, he had taken that phrase to mean, to make the world safe not for democracy but for Democrats, in which case he might claim his partisan right to eschew it. He does declare unequivocally that no surrender of rights to a world council or a military alliance ever shall summon the sons of this Republic to war. Their supreme sacrifice, he says, shall only be asked for America and its honor. Conceivably, of course, it was the call of honor for America that put America into the world war, now just past, even though America did go in to make the world safe for democracy. But the Senator's meaning seems to be narrower than that. In short, he stresses the note of nationalism in a fashion that can hardly be reassuring to those Americans who believe the League of Nations actually indicative of the new order, who feel a great faith that it constitutes a new and far-reaching guarantee of peace. And to cap all the indefiniteness of the Senator's utterance on this great subject, there is that little sentence declaring that the hope of the world is in competition, not cooperation.

If it is fair to say that those who are not for the League of Nations are against it, the Republican presidential candidate, obviously eager to state the case for his party rather than for himself, is to be classed definitely among the League's opponents. If that much is clear, it is to be regretted that he does not vouchsafe to the American electorate, whose votes he is now bidding for, at least as definite a pronouncement as to the form and manner of whatever agreement with the other nations of the world he does think desirable. We must speak the truth for America, he says, and express our hope for the fraternized nations; it is better to be the "free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization with the covenant of conscience," he declares, than to be "shackled by a written contract which surrenders our freedom of action"; and the United States must be "free from menacing involvements, that are now seeking to defeat a world's aspirations." America must stand foremost for the right, he is sure, but, with the Nation so standing, he has no conviction that it should pledge any trust in the right purposes and intentions of others. His only definite promise in the direction of clearing up the international

muddle in which the country is now involved seems to indicate nothing less than the reviving of the Knox resolution. His generalizations about an association of nations seem to point not to the acceptance of the present League with modifications, but to a new association which may, in some mysterious fashion, be brought into existence after the present League is brushed aside.

This statement of the Republican standard bearer will be a disappointment to thousands of those who would be glad to support him. It is inconceivable that in an organized and organized world the United States can expect to continue in it but not of it. And not all of Senator Harding's fine phrases about American rights and the freedom and self-reliance of America can properly atone for his failure to state clearly just what he conceives to be the Republican purpose and program with respect to what both parties agree is to be the great issue of the campaign.

Causes of Afghan Unrest

ALL is very far from being well on the Indo-Afghan frontier. According to the latest advices from Simla, several raids in which Afghan regulars have participated have taken place on the frontier, as the result of which the Indo-Afghan conference which was proceeding at Mussoorie has had to be suspended, and, pending explanations, relations between the government at Delhi and the government at Kabul are distinctly strained. In all probability, it would be impossible to assign any one cause as definitely responsible for the tremendous state of unrest which has obtained north of the Hindu Kush, during the past eighteen months. All through the war, and ever since the war, Afghanistan has been the stalking horse for all manner of disruptive efforts. When it was not the German, it was the Turk, and when it was not the Turk, it was the Bolshevik, and when it was none of these separately, it was some or all of them together. There is today, of course, but little doubt that the assassination of the Ameer Habbibullah Khan, "the friend of England," in the early part of last year, and the wild invasion of India by Afghan troops, some three months later, were largely due to the dissemination of Bolshevik doctrines, cunningly adapted to appeal to the Eastern mentality. It was with the vision of himself as the leader of a great central Asiatic soviet state, in time to comprise the vast territories and teeming millions of India, that the Ameer Amanullah sanctioned the setting out of his armies along the historic road from Kabul to the Khyber.

The result was, of course, ignominious defeat, within a few weeks, followed by an ignominious peace. It was a peace, however, only in name, for the failure of Amanullah's enterprise against India would cause no abatement in the efforts of those who saw in a state of chronic unrest in Afghanistan a constant menace to peace in India. For many years past, Kabul has been the "natural home" of intrigue, and so, today, the Afghan is never allowed to rest. "Serbia," declared a recent dispatch from Calcutta, describing the views widely held in Afghanistan, "has become almost an empire. Tzecho-Slovakia and Poland are new kingdoms. Greece has enlarged her borders. The Arabs have grasped at freedom, and are evolving a scheme of federation and dominion; whilst the new Muhammadan states of Azerbaijan and Georgia have raised their heads in the Caucasus. Afghanistan alone, in spite of the fact that she powerfully helped Great Britain by refusing under Ameer Habbibullah to lend her ears to the blandishments of Germany and Turkey, remains as before the war, without having added a yard to her possessions or an inch to her national stature."

Now, however, unreasonable as such views may be, especially when the actions of Afghanistan during the past eighteen months are taken into consideration, there can be no doubt that they are very widely held, and that to their dissemination much of the present unrest is directly attributable.

New German Books

TO GERMAN generals, admirals, and diplomats, the uses of adversity are sweet, for, with war and intrigue no longer a sufficient means of livelihood, the writing of books yet remains. Throughout the world there are people who are still curious to know what these defeated war-makers have been thinking, and how they are reconciling themselves to present conditions. Throughout the world, therefore, money is still available for the paying of royalties on books. Von Ludendorff, von Tirpitz, von Hindenburg, and von Bernstorff, not to mention a host of others less notable, have been astute enough to apprehend this fact, and to take advantage of it. As a result, they are not now in any immediate want. Inquisitiveness on the part of the public has made these German books sell probably more extensively than the memoirs of the victorious. It is another indication of the German persistence that the writing and publishing of these books goes on, another evidence of how the more sagacious of the frustrated would turn failure into success. American money, in particular, is very useful just now.

In America, Count von Bernstorff's book especially will probably be widely read. Where the reader would be amused by the heaviness of what the military gentlemen have written, he may be beguiled, if he is not watchful, by Count von Bernstorff's explanations. The former Ambassador to the United States is a very beguiling sort of person. It is interesting to see that he quotes with approbation even some of the American newspaper accounts of his delightful manner. It must be indeed gratifying to some of these memoir-writers to turn frequently to their scrapbooks pasted full of the pleasant things that were formerly said about them. A good scrapbook may well be a solace to almost any German general in retirement. Such a man as Count von Bernstorff must often laugh to himself at some of the very pleasant statements by the unsuspecting that he has gathered into his garner. He ought also to have a very good time over the multitude of reviews, cautious, flattering, or contemptuous, of his present book, for he, at least, is capable of some sort of grim satisfaction in contemplating the reception of his apologia.

German books about the disasters of the war are prepared very carefully for just the audience that they are

intended to reach. It has been considered real talent in an author that he should be able to gauge exactly his audience and suit his writing to it. Frankness is often supposed to disarm criticism. There are, however, various kinds of frankness. There is the so-called frankness, for instance, that is smooth, plausible, fluent, and polished, without being really frank at all. It is probably hard as yet for a German to say just what he thinks. The "if" manner in literature, the speculation as to what might have been, may reveal a good deal of an author's qualities, but as a style it is not always truly frank, for it tends to show rather more of what the author wishes than of what he believes. Count von Bernstorff's frankness, for example, is naive when he cheerfully places the main blame on some of his subordinates who were actually caught. Altogether, he is still a diplomatist, an accomplished propagandist who feels that perhaps the time has come for a renewal of old subtleties.

One can hardly regard any of these interesting German writers as seriously converted. Whether they are blunt or whether they are cleverly pleasant, their main feeling is that the time has come to write a book. Almost anyone can write a book in these days. So why should not a man whom the fortunes of war have left with plenty of material and plenty of leisure? The amount of white paper to be consumed is the concern of the publisher and not of the author. So, as long as Americans and other people are curious, and as long as publishers can obtain book paper, there will doubtless be more and more volumes from prominent Germans that will be rather profitable to a number of persons. Royalties are a very agreeable method of punishment.

A Health Almanac

In the past, many almanacs have been published by the manufacturers of patent medicines. Now that the immense production and wide commercial sale of serums is, in a measure, taking the place of the old patent medicine industry, it is interesting to see the medieval device of the almanac put to new uses. The method is, however, still the method of suggestion, even though what is suggested seems novel and modern. The Health Almanac for 1920, prepared by direction of the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, is clearly for the purpose of suggesting to the public something of why the scope of medical supervision should be extended through all the minutiae of daily living. With some vividness it presents the symptoms of various diseases so unmistakably as to make the whole pamphlet a "disease almanac" rather than really an aid to health. For that reason alone, it ought to be withdrawn from circulation. It is, in fact, simply a subtle piece of propaganda for the school of serotherapy which is now superseding the older schools of allopathy and homeopathy. Prepared "for distribution by the American Red Cross," it is another conclusive piece of evidence as to how this one school of medication has tried to attach itself very thoroughly to the government.

The suggestive "health hints," mixed in with the day-by-day record of "notable events," are amusing because of their very narrowness. Evidently the compiler of the almanac took his work with a grim seriousness and could, therefore, see very little of the point of view of the general reader. The statement "Medical and dental inspection of schools is essential" is immediately followed, for instance, by the declaration "Public health is purchasable." This is all timed for October 22 and 23, a few weeks after the public schools have begun their work in the autumn. On the opposite page, under "School Hygiene," the one perusing the almanac is told naively of the benefits of "medical supervision of schools." These phrases perhaps mean one thing to the writer and quite another thing to the general reader. To the public, which has, during the last few years, been reading a great deal about autocracy, they may convey the intimation that the governmental bureau of medicine is intent on extending its own form of domination to the utmost. The phrase "medical supervision of schools" certainly has a more determined tone than the mere term "medical examination" ever had. That determination to dominate will sooner or later be rendered futile, however, by the very excess of its insistence. All the subtleties of suggestion are powerless when one is awake to what is being attempted.

"Have a physical examination made once a year," "Write to the United States Public Health Service for bulletins on public health subjects," "Wear sensible, comfortable shoes," "Has your county a full-time health officer?" and many other such sentences that are intended to be persuasive, are mingled with fatuous bits of news and scraps of medical theory. The whole publication, in fact, is intended as a twentieth century compendium of advice, which, however, even the doctors of the next decade will doubtless ridicule as fully as unsound as the almanacs of the last century or earlier. It is indeed curious that the government printing should be used so ingeniously to support theories which will certainly be ready soon to be discarded. The main purpose of such a booklet is, of course, to help to establish the whole system of serotherapy as the sole dominating form of treatment throughout the country. In the propaganda for this purpose, the Public Health Service has found a willing ally in the American Red Cross. Surely the people generally need to see clearly just how governmental appropriations, not to speak of money raised in "drives," are being used for promoting certain vested interests.

Contending for the America's Cup

THE conviction must be, especially in the estimation of the layman, the interested and more or less impartial onlooker, that there is much to be enjoyed and speculated upon in watching, from whatever distance, the progress of the international yacht races, apart from the actual result of the contest deciding the right of possession, temporarily, of the America's Cup. To those who enjoy the sea and the open places on a July day, there can be presented, perhaps, no more delightful picture than that witnessed off the Jersey coast with the contenders, the Resolute and the Shamrock, representatives of the highest art in sailing craft, gracefully but determinedly striving, apparently with all their might, for a victory which, for the moment at least, seems so important and so desirable. But to the beauty of the scene

presented this year there has been added the spectacle of numberless air craft carrying sightseers, observers, and photographers, and an incident of this innovation is the presentation, for the pleasure of an interested public everywhere, of still and motion pictures of the racing yachts. On no previous occasion has it been possible to obtain such faithful and accurate photographs of this historic contest as have been secured this year. Already, in newspapers, in pictorial reviews, and on the screen, reproductions of these photographs are being sent around the world.

It seems not to have detracted in the least from the almost universal interest in yachting, and particularly from the interest manifested in the America's Cup races, that within comparatively recent years many ingenious and swift devices have been invented and perfected for navigating the sea and the air, as well as for swifter locomotion on streets and highways and on specially constructed courses. The trim sailing yacht seems still to be a favorite of those who, intuitively or by education, enjoy water sports. The matter of defending or contending for a yachting trophy, especially in an international event, is one of no mean undertaking. Months and sometimes years are devoted to the work of preparation, and commanders and crews are picked and trained with the utmost care. Surely the mere intrinsic value of the trophy is not the stimulus to endeavor! The winning or the losing mean much more than the possession of the cup. The fletcher boat is supposed to be the better boat, and the conclusion must be that the faster boat is better, first because it is of superior design, and second, incidentally, however, because it has been more skillfully managed. These recognized points of excellence are, in reality, the chief matters of contention in the event which is now being witnessed, and it is these that lend dignity and a world interest in the maneuvers.

Editorial Notes

QUITE a far-sighted move has just been made by France in deciding upon diplomatic representation at Munich. In brief it means that relations with Germany in the future will not be solely between Paris and Berlin, but that the Bavarian capital will have a separate representative. It may be, as announced, the Millerand government's intention merely to enable the diverse elements across the Rhine to develop freely, but it will take more than a page of argument to show the ordinary observer that a stimulus is not given to German groups with separatist tendencies.

How completely public interest in England has deserted the war and buried itself with other matters is illustrated by the pathetic appeal of Major-General Gleichen, in London papers, for funds to publish the third and final volume of the Chronology of the War. This publication, to judge from its title, would seem to carry an authoritative, even official, flavor. And so it did, for Vol. I and Vol. II were prepared by the Ministry of Information, and were placed on the market with the financial assistance of His Majesty's Treasury. But now, with the Ministry of Information no longer existent, and His Majesty's Treasury otherwise extensively occupied, Vol. III is left in a kind of chrysalis stage, with apparently no possibility of emerging unless the British public shall subscribe some £350 or so to enable General Gleichen to take it to press. According to a recent announcement, the British public had subscribed a total of £13. Hence General Gleichen's pathetic appeal.

MANY Americans, it is safe to state, had been waiting what William Jennings Bryan would have to say on the results of the Democratic convention at San Francisco. While he "mentions no names," on either the Democratic or the Republican side, he goes simply but directly to a very forcible point in the wet and dry issue. The dries, he says, should elect a dry Congress, and if the President does not live up to the Constitution and enforce the prohibition law, impeach him! He emphasizes the necessity of voting only for dry candidates, and of nominating prohibition advocates by petition wherever only wet nominees are in the field. Mr. Bryan has pointed out a very simple and powerful plan of action for the dry forces.

THE rapid growth of the ten chief cities of the United States during the last decade appeals to the cartoonist of a film news service as a record presenting worthy cause for pride. But figures from five counties in Missouri and Oklahoma, comprising some of the best farming land in the country, show in the census returns a decline in population of some 46,000. Would it not be well for the cities, before they congratulate themselves too heartily on their increases in the census tables, to ascertain where the added population comes from, and whether enough men are going to be left on the farms to feed those who have gone from them? And is it altogether a cause for pride that, for economic or other reasons, men are apparently leaving the farms as rapidly as ever they can?

THE potentialities of an aroused and mobilized public opinion have once more made themselves evident in the rush of volunteers to fill the places left by the resigning members of the fire department of Memphis, Tennessee. Whether the firemen were justified, because of low wages or other conditions, in seeking employment elsewhere, is beside the point. The significance of the developments in Memphis lies in the assurance that, when their homes and families are in danger, citizens can meet the issue as a unit. Such proof is a fair guarantee that the citizens may find similar unity in meeting many of the conditions and problems that are today withstanding individual and disunited effort.

IT HAS always been an accepted fact that Paris led the way in fashion of dress and that America followed suit, but now the reverse seems the case. Overall, the outcome of American genius of making the best of things, have become the vogue in the French capital. Parties of people in overalls drive in the Bois de Boulogne, and attract attention in the boulevards, merry parties fortify each other in this progressive movement. The climax was reached when two little Pekinese dogs were seen waddling after their mistress clad in the popular raiment.